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THE  
Charity Organization Society  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, Inclusive

CENTRAL OFFICES

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING

105 EAST 22<sup>D</sup> STREET, N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE

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## JANUARY 1, 1907

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(Conducted jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the  
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.)

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*Woodyard*

Miss Margaret F. Byington.....*Investigating Agent*

Clarence H. Mark.....*Agent Special Employment Bureau*

Orlando F. Lewis.....*Superintendent Joint Application Bureau*



# LIST OF DISTRICTS AND OFFICES.

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Corlears..	South of Houston St. and East of Broadway.....	127 Chrystie St.	B. Ogden Chisolm	Miss A. M. Decker
Chelsea...	14th to 46th Sts., West of Fifth Ave.....	316 West 42d St.	W. Holden Weeks	Miss Eliza Fisher
Gramercy..	Houston to 28th St., East of Broadway and Fifth Ave....	105 East 22d St.	Walter Large	Miss M. D. Henry
Hudson...	46th to 72d Sts., West of Fifth Ave.....	1947 Broadway	L. Laflin Kellogg	Miss Sarah F. Burrows
Kips Bay...	28th to 63d Sts., East of Fifth Ave.....	208 East 50th St.	Dr. S. F. Hallock	Miss F. E. Hubbell
Riverside..	72d St. to Spuyten Duyvil, West of Seventh Ave.....	68 Manhattan St.	Robert S. Brewster	Miss Caroline Goodyear
Yorkville...	63d to 100th Sts., East of Fifth Ave.....	1083 Lexington Ave.	Harris E. Adriance	Mrs. F. P. Strickland
Harlem....	North of 100th St., East of Seventh Ave.....	15 East 125th St.	J. M. Whiton	Miss Helen M. Patterson
Bronx.....	North of Harlem River to the Bronx River.....	627 East 145th St.	Jno. E. Eustis	Miss E. L. Jardine

DISTRICT OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. (Saturdays to 1). In June, July, August, and September, office hours on Saturdays are 9 A.M. to 12 M. For map of Districts, see page 19.

JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU, United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, 1st floor. Hours, 9 A.M. to midnight daily. O. F. Lewis, Superintendent.

## MAIN DEPARTMENTS.

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I.—CENTRAL OFFICE.—In the United States Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Under charge of the Executive Committee.

1. A Centre for thought on, planning of, and propagating social and civic betterment.

2. A Bureau of Advice and Information on the city's charities.

3. A Bureau of Social Research.

4. A source of educational propaganda in the principles of organized charity.

5. An administrative centre for all of the work of this Society.

II.—INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.—United Charities Building. Under charge of Committee on Central Office Bureaus.

Investigations are made for private persons, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. For this purpose and to ascertain what aid new families that make application are in need of, the Society maintains a special corps of investigating agents in connection with the Registration Bureau.

III.—REGISTRATION BUREAU.—United Charities Building. Under charge of Committee on Central Office Bureaus.

A confidential record of all investigations made by the Society, and of the action taken on behalf of families under its care. Information is given through the

Central Office or by mail to those who have a legitimate charitable interest in the families concerned.

IV.—DISTRICT WORK.—Under charge of District Committees and the general oversight of the Committee on District Work.

The chief work of the Society in the care of families and individuals in distress is done by its ten district committees. See page 6.

V.—APPLICATION. BUREAU.—United Charities Building. Under charge of the Joint Committee.

An office on the first floor of the United Charities Building, at which applications for assistance are received jointly by the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Those who are found not to be suitable candidates for action by either Society are directed to the proper sources of relief.

VI.—WOOD YARD.—516 West Twenty-eighth street. Branch Yard, foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. Under charge of the Committee on Industrial Building and Wood Yard.

To provide work for residents with families for a cash remuneration, and to test their willingness to work. Homeless men may earn meals and lodgings.

VII.—LAUNDRY.—516 West Twenty-eighth street. Under charge of Committee on Laundry. Provides a work test, temporary work for wages, and training which increases earning power.

To provide temporary employment for women with families. Expert laundresses are supplied through the employment registry of the laundry.



VIII.—PENNY PROVIDENT FUND.—Main Office, United Charities Building; 300 sub-stations. Under charge of the Committee on Provident Habits.

For the encouragement of small savings through the stamp system.

IX.—PUBLICATIONS.—CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS, a weekly journal of philanthropy and of social advance; a means of communication among workers and of information to the public. A monthly illustrated magazine issue. Published every Saturday. Subscription price, two dollars.

THE CAUTIONARY LIST.—Published at occasional intervals for members of the Society.

THE CHARITIES DIRECTORY.—700 pages; published annually. Gives reliable information concerning the various charitable and beneficent institutions of New York City; carefully classified and fully indexed. The edition for 1907 will be published in February. Cloth, \$1.00.

X.—LIBRARY.—Room 309, United Charities Building. Under charge of Committee on Library.

A public reference library of applied sociology. All who are interested in charitable subjects are made welcome. Assistance is given in looking up reference questions and in outlining courses of reading and study.

XI.—TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.—Under charge of Tenement House Committee.

To improve the condition of tenement houses by securing proper legislation, by securing the enforcement of the existing laws, and by encouraging the building of model tenements.

XII.—THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.—Rooms 901-903 United Charities Building. Under charge of the Committee on Philanthropic Education.

To fit men and women for social service, either as professional or as volunteer workers. Full information is contained in the Handbook of the School, which will be sent on application.

XIII.—THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—By research into the social aspects of tuberculosis; by the publication of information concerning the curability and the communicable character of the disease through lectures, leaflets and otherwise; by the promotion of movements for the erection of sanatoria; by obtaining special relief for those whose chances of recovery will thus be increased and in other ways to aid in the movement for the prevention of this disease.

XIV.—SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—To re-establish in employment those who are handicapped by accidents, old age, sickness, prison records and blindness. Applicants may be referred by any agency or individual in New York City.

## REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The most striking phenomenon of the past year in the experience of charitable agencies in New York is the persistent increase in the rents of tenements. Notwithstanding the recent construction of an unprecedented number of tenements, it would seem that the insufficiency of means of travel and the large volume of immigration and inflow of population from other communities have been more than sufficient to counteract the increased accommodations. The cost of carfares, lunch, and time spent in street-car, ferry and railway travel gives a very considerable margin for the rise of rents in the crowded districts before the surplus population will move to the more remote boroughs and suburbs, and the social attractions in the crowded districts are sufficient to permit rents to mount still higher before those who feel their fascination are ready to relinquish them in favor of lower rents at a distance.

The result is that notwithstanding the high rents which previously prevailed there has been a considerable increase in the rent of the smallest and cheapest tenements—in other words, to those families who were already finding the cost of bare shelter an almost impossible burden. The alleged cost of structural alterations to comply with the provisions of the existing Tenement House law is frequently made a pretext for the raising of rent, but that it is little more than a pretext is shown by the fact that it takes place equally in buildings which have, and in those which have not, complied with the requirements of the law, and in those in which no alterations are necessary.

Among the remedies which have been suggested are the hastening of the building of subways and other transportation facilities, and restriction of immigration at the port of New York. It is quite possible that either or both of these measures might provide temporary relief, and in the present congestion of population, even temporary relief is most urgently to be desired.

The real difficulty, however, lies deeper. It lies in the necessary relation between employment and residence. Many persons must live near their work, and congestion will continue and will increase until the places in which the working population are employed are more widely distributed. The next important commission, whether Federal, State, or municipal, might appropriately be appointed to inquire into the expediency and feasibility of limiting the location of factories in the crowded parts of the city. The establishment of fire limits furnishes an interesting analogy.



The prohibition of home industries is coming to be regarded as essential, in view of the exceedingly limited space occupied by the homes of the majority of the families in New York City; and the prohibition of the establishment of additional factories within any territory which already has an abnormal population to the square mile would be the social counterpart of the regulation of domestic employment. Such measures as these may be a more effective means of checking congestion and thus reducing rents than any measures directed more specifically toward limiting population in a given area, or the artificial increase in the number of buildings.

Throughout the year under review, there has been an unusual abundance of employment in all organized trades. The demand for unskilled labor has also been general, and the amount of distress which can be attributed to unemployment almost a negligible quantity. The Society had, however, a large number of families under its care in which destitution was due to sickness and other causes not immediately industrial. The work to be done for families was less in the winter months than in the preceding year, but heavier in the summer of 1906 than in that of the preceding year.

In a special report of the Bureau of Social Research full information is given in regard to the work of the districts and Central Office departments which have to do with individuals and families, and there is also published in the December magazine number of *CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS* a supplementary study of the case records of the Society which throws much interesting light on the character of the destitution encountered by the Society, the conditions under which dependent families are living at the time of their application, and the measures undertaken for their relief.

The mechanical changes in the Registration Bureau which had been begun a year ago and were mentioned in our last report are now complete. Under the direction of a filing expert every device which will facilitate quick identification and registration has been adopted. Although a large number of old and valueless records have been destroyed, the total number on September 30, 1906, was 89,647. Careful registration and quick identification, not only facilitates the work of the Bureau, but also saves the poor the annoyance of repeated and useless questioning. Any reasonable expense involved in keeping the record system abreast of the growth of the work seems justified.

During the past year the Registration Bureau opened 3,622 new records and reopened 1,336 others for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, while for the Charity

Organization Society alone it recorded applications from or in behalf of 8,077 families or individuals. This marks a considerable increase over the work of last year. But 682 of these came direct from the applicants, 1,050 from private individuals to whose attention the distress had been brought, while 2,001 came from hospitals or dispensaries. To this total, churches, public schools, day nurseries, the Department of Public Charities, newspapers and out-of-town societies also contributed a considerable number.

In 2,073 instances the Registration Bureau took no other action than to place the new information on file or send a report to the person inquiring, while in 5,934 instances a further service was needed, and 1,581 of the families after careful inquiry were placed under the care of a district committee for supervision and relief. It is worthy of note, however, that in 4,353 instances the Investigating Department found that the circumstances did not require the applicants being placed under further supervision, although in many cases temporary relief was needed and was provided.

The Investigating Department shows a marked growth during the year, not because there is an increase in poverty, but because its service has been drawn upon more frequently by other charitable agencies or individuals. Its staff of trained visitors is increasingly used by others to learn the truth in regard to any instances of need that exist or are alleged to exist. The Department is, however, not only an agency that sifts truth from falsehood and places the family in the hands of those best able to provide for them, but it also undertakes a more unique task. It has a group of trained men and women who can converse in the mother tongue with applicants that speak German, French, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, Hungarian, Slavish, Bohemian or Polish, and on this account it can give relief when it is needed all the more quickly and effectively.

During the year the work of giving reliable information regarding the various charitable enterprises of this city and country has been organized into the Bureau of Advice and Information and has been placed under the direction of a committee of the Central Council. In 620 instances the Society has been asked for reports of this nature. A bulletin has been issued containing the names of philanthropic enterprises concerning which our members are urged to inquire because of some criticism that is made of their work. In a few flagrant instances the Bureau has succeeded in bringing about a public exposure in the newspapers of fraudulent charitable enterprises, but the Bureau's best service has probably been in the part it has taken

in improving certain organizations by whom its advice was sought, as well as making certain general investigations at the instance of members who were particularly interested in the problems involved, as, for instance, the cost of hospital buildings erected in Manhattan during the past five years, the need that existed on the lower east side for a new hospital, and the need for making more ample provision for old men and women and aged couples in New York City.

There was comparatively little legislation at Albany this year affecting charitable interests or the social welfare of the poor. A commission had been appointed by authority of the legislature in 1905 to make an exhaustive study of the probation system and to recommend measures for extending and improving this valuable means of reforming young offenders and maintaining, without actual incarceration, the safeguards of discipline and authoritative oversight for those who have transgressed the criminal law in minor ways. The commission, of which Mr. Homer Folks was chairman, did its work thoroughly and recommended to the legislature of 1906 several measures which should have been enacted into law. Their most important feature, so far as New York City is concerned, was that there should be created a permanent municipal commission to which should be transferred the appointment of probation officers and the supervision of all probation work in the city. The bills were strenuously opposed by magistrates whose powers were thus curtailed and by societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, and this opposition was sufficient to prevent the enactment of the bills. The responsibility for dealing with the deficiencies and absurdities of the existing system, if system it can fairly be called, naturally rests upon those who by their influence and arguments for the time prevailed upon the legislature not to adopt the carefully matured plan recommended by the commission. It is understood that the bills will come before the legislature again at its forthcoming session.

An attempt was made to pass a bill to regulate the sale of proprietary medicines, prescribing that any remedy containing certain specified ingredients should state that fact and the amount of each which they contain conspicuously on the label of each bottle or package. Although vigorously supported by eminent physicians and reformers, this bill also failed of enactment. On the other hand, the admirable and long-discussed Federal pure food bill was finally passed by Congress, and it is also to be recorded that the Tenement House Committee was successful, as in previous years, in defeating at Albany the numerous objectionable bills repealing one or more features of the



Tenement House law. The legislature enacted a law authorizing the city of New York to establish a Seaside Park within its own limits or in an adjacent county at an expenditure of two and one-half millions for the acquisition of the site; and a law providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare a complete register of the blind in the State of New York, to inquire into their circumstances, especially as to the desirability of the establishment by the state of industrial schools for the blind, and to report its conclusions to the legislature of 1907.

After two years of delay, Mayor McClellan transferred to another position the commissioner whom he appointed as head of the Department of Public Charities at the beginning of his administration. Mr. Robert W. Heberd, who was appointed in his place at the beginning of 1906, was at the time secretary of the State Board of Charities, and had shown ample evidence of administrative capacity. Beneficial effects have already resulted, and in the liberal appropriations which have been made for the improvements in buildings and in the service there is promise of the restoration in the Charities Department of high standards of humane and enlightened administration.

Early in the year the Police Department, in the pursuance of what was announced to be a general policy of abolishing special details, brought to an end the co-operation which had been in force for some years between the Department and this Society in the suppression of mendicancy. It was hoped that the Department might devise some substitute by which the evils against which the Society had been aiding the city to contend successfully might be controlled, but thus far this expectation has been disappointed. Professional mendicants are now constantly seen upon the streets, and begging of passers-by is nearly as common as in the years before the effective crusade of the Society was undertaken—in spite of the fact that employment is more general than ever before, and there is correspondingly less excuse than ever before for begging or for giving to those who demand alms.

This furnishes renewed evidence of the position which the Society has maintained consistently, that the basis of any constructive and humanitarian work for mendicants must be such a stern enforcement of the law as will make it impossible to reap a rich harvest from professional mendicancy. The education of the public and the giving of a helping hand to those who have a desire to be self-supporting are also essential, but they are of little value in a community in which vagrancy is encouraged, as it is at present in New York, by the indifference or perhaps in some instances the connivance of the police.

Information concerning the progress of the movement for the prevention of tuberculosis and the administration of the tenement house laws is contained in the special reports of the two committees dealing with those subjects. The development of the School of Philanthropy is indicated from year to year in the handbook of the school. With the opening of the academic year 1906-7 the school will be in its new quarters on the ninth floor of the United Charities Building, releasing the Library on the third floor for its own legitimate service both to the school and the general public. The library will be open to the public and on three evenings in the week, until 5.45 P. M. on week days.

One important change within the Society has been made in the year under review—the establishment of an Employment Bureau. This Bureau has been placed under the oversight of a new standing committee, of which Dr. Theodore C. Janeway is chairman, and in an experimental period of six months it has succeeded in placing sixty-seven persons in positions of self-support, nearly all of whom would otherwise be dependent upon charitable relief.

By means of this Bureau the Society hopes to find suitable employment for persons who by illness, accident, physical or mental infirmity, or previous bad record are unable to re-establish themselves in their former employment, but who nevertheless are able to perform some work and are ready to work if something suitable can be found for them. Many of these handicapped persons are now supported either by public or private charity. This Society believes that there are employers who have positions into which these men will fit and that any interest shown in placing them will prove a benefit to employer and employee alike. By means of a physician's careful examination and as a result of consultation with the applicant's previous employers, effort is constantly made to return the man, not only to remunerative work, but to such work as will improve rather than injure his health. The Bureau does not compete with other employment agencies. Any persons whom the regularly established agencies can serve are by that fact ruled out of the handicapped group. It has succeeded in returning to self-support men and women whom infirmity or misfortune had made dependent and whose spirit was being broken thereby. Much of its work has so far been given to the educational side and its agent has given much time to acquainting employers of labor with the Bureau's purposes and possible usefulness.

From April 19 to the end of July the General Secretary of the Society was on leave of absence, being in charge by appoint-

ment of the American National Red Cross, of the relief work in San Francisco consequent upon the earthquake and fire. The administration of this great relief fund, approximating ten million dollars aside from the Government appropriation of two and a half million, affords the most conspicuous example in the history of great disasters of the value of co-operation and organization in relief. Generous and emphatic recognition of the assistance given during the first four months of this work by the Special Representative of the Red Cross has been given not only by the National officers and Executive Committee of the Red Cross itself, but by the Commanding General of the Army, the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, and the volunteer citizens committees, with all of whom he sustained continuous and cordial relations throughout his service in San Francisco. During July he was chairman of the Relief Commission which succeeded the Army and Red Cross in the executive administration of relief, and he was the first chairman also of the Rehabilitation Committee which has charge of the disbursement of large sums to individual families for the purpose of re-establishing them in their homes and in income-producing occupations. Full details of the work done for the relief and rehabilitation of San Francisco will be published in the reports of the National Red Cross, and in the records which will later be published under the auspices of a history committee appointed in San Francisco immediately after the disaster.

In the death on October 12, 1905, of Mrs. C. R. Lowell, the Society has suffered a severe and irreparable loss. A memorial volume has been published in which are incorporated the addresses delivered at a memorial meeting in the United Charities Building on November 13, and a statement of Mrs. Lowell's relation to the Charity Organization Society and of her services to the State of New York.

In closing this report the Central Council again calls attention to certain needs in the City of New York for which no provision, or insufficient provision, has yet been made.

I.—*Neighborhood Buildings.*—The Society has previously pointed out the great advantage which would be gained if in each of the Society's ten districts in Manhattan and the Bronx a local neighborhood building could be erected performing for the neighborhood a service analogous to that which the United Charities Building performs for the community as a whole. If one such building in any one of the ten districts could be built during the coming year, at a cost for land and building of from

\$100,000 to \$150,000, it would not only meet the needs of the district selected, but would serve as an object lesson, and almost surely lead to the establishment of other similar neighborhood centers in the near future.

II.—*Homes for the Aged and Infirm*.—A recent careful inquiry discloses the fact that over 1,200 candidates suitable for admission to private homes for the aged are now on the waiting lists of existing institutions. Existing homes should be enlarged, new ones established, or some effective alternative plan such as board in private families under proper supervision should be devised and adequately supported.

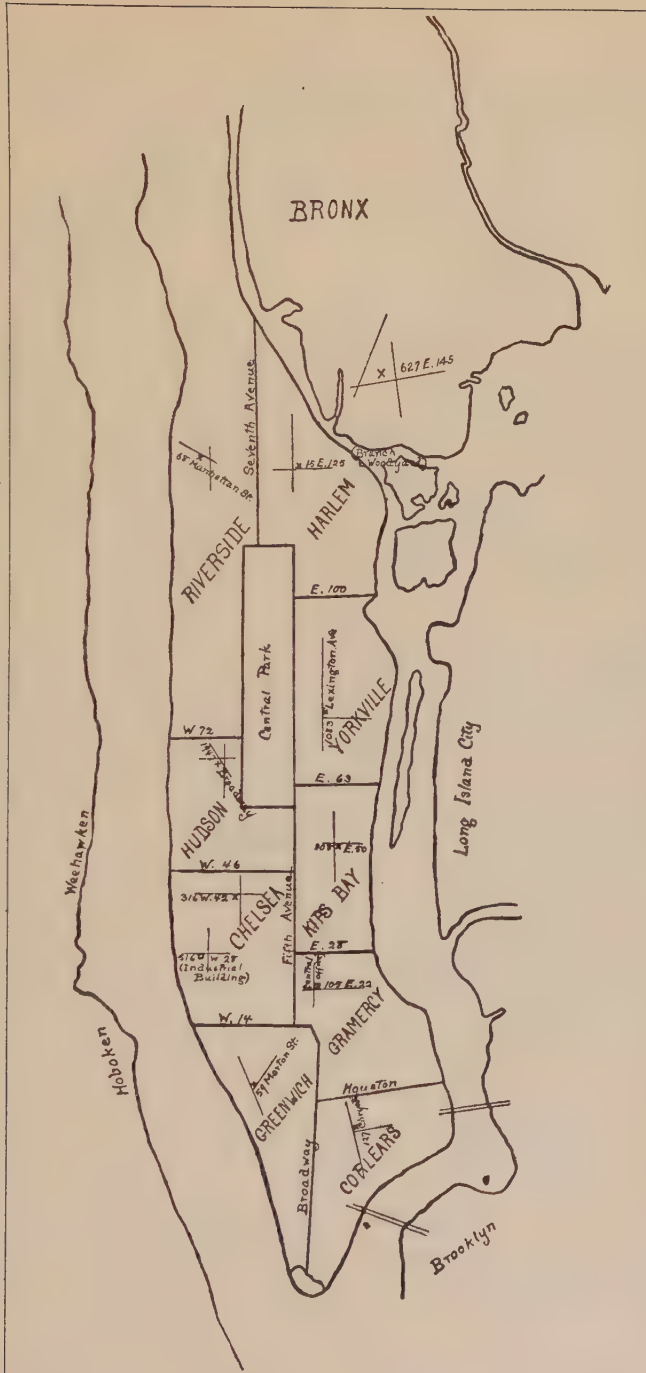
III.—*Day Nurseries*.—While these useful institutions are liable to abuse there is a legitimate and important part for them to perform and their number should still be considerably increased with careful attention to geographical distribution.

IV.—*The Care of Consumptives*.—Great advances have been made in the provision for consumptives, but for the effective control of tuberculosis and the adequate relief of those who suffer from the disease further provision is required. The nature and extent of this needed provision is clearly outlined in the report of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST,  
*President.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE,  
*General Secretary.*





## REPORT OF THE GREENWICH DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district south of Fourteenth street, west of Broadway.

CHARLES I. MCBURNEY, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
 ABBOTT BROWN, *Sec'y*,  
 DR. J. N. BEEKMAN,  
 WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,  
 JAMES A. GALLAGHER,  
 REV. WILLIAM IRVIN,  
 MRS. E. C. HENDERSON,  
 MISS MARTHA DRAFER,

MISS C. S. BARRY,  
 MISS C. E. BOARDMAN,  
 MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH,  
 MISS LOUISE SCOTT,  
 MISS ELIZABETH BARTHOLOW,  
 MRS. E. A. BIRMINGHAM,  
 REV. W. N. HUBBELL.

Office, 59 Morton St. MRS. E. A. MCCUTCHEON, *District Agent*.

The work of the Greenwich Committee during the past year has followed the lines indicated in the last report. Italian families in considerable numbers are still among the applicants for relief. The parents of several Italian families have been left destitute by the marriage of children, who, before their marriage, were the family support. The indifference of Italian children of the poorer classes to the welfare of their parents after leaving the home is quite remarkable. There seems to be no remedy for this condition except the change that may be expected in their ideas from contact with other nationalities among whom the obligation of children to continue caring for and assisting their parents is recognized as a family and social duty.

The opportunities for work afforded by the prosperous condition of trade keep from among the applications for relief those in which the cause of need is an inability to find work.

The cases at present are substantially limited to those where the wage earner has been removed or disabled, or where shiftlessness or drunkenness is at the root of the family need.

Constantly recurring, however, are cases of old men or old women who have lived beyond the period when they can support themselves. The homes for such persons are filled, and a long waiting list confronts every applicant for admission. Cases such as these appeal to everyone's sympathy, but at present no other disposition can be made of them than to place the applicant in charge of the City. Such an ending of their days is so bitterly regarded by the self-respecting old that undoubtedly many of them, more than one cares to think of, pass the last years of their lives without adequate accommodation or nourishment, choosing to suffer in this way rather than endure the ignominy of being public paupers. It would seem as if some dignified and acceptable alternative might be available for such persons.

So far as we know all the churches and other charitable agencies of the district are in sympathy with the work of the Committee, and when called upon co-operate with us. The Committee has had in its care 185 new families during the year.

CHARLES I. MCBURNEY,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE CORLEARS DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district lying between Broadway and the East River south of Houston street.

B. OGDEN CHISHOLM, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
 HENRY SOLOMON, *Del. to C. D. W.*,  
 MISS GERTRUDE DAY, *Sec'y.*,  
 VINCENT CIOCIA,  
 REV. O. G. COCKS,  
 J. H. HAMILTON, *V-Ch'n*,  
 MISS MARY IRELAND,  
 FRANK E. KARELSEN,  
 MRS. S. D. BREWER,  
 MISS CHARLOTTE WATERBURY,  
 MISS ETHEL M. BLAKE,  
 MISS CLENDENNING,

MISS LAURA J. EDWARDS,  
 MRS. J. G. PHELPS STOKES,  
 T. J. MEAGHER,  
 J. O'CONNOR,  
 MRS. J. L. PARKS,  
 MRS. T. W. WARD,  
 MRS. A. H. HERSCHEL,  
 MRS. OLIVER FISKE,  
 MISS E. S. WILLIAMS,  
 DR. DAVID BLAUSTEIN,  
 MISS L. S. CALDWELL,  
 MISS BARSTOW.

Office, 127 Chrystie St. MISS ALICE M. DECKER, *District Agent*.

The summer just passed has been one of great discomfort to all classes of persons, and especially so to the dwellers in poor tenements, of which our people form so large a part.

There has been no cessation in our efforts to improve the general conditions as we meet them individually, and in some cases it has seemed that any improvement was well-nigh impossible. In some families where ignorance, intemperance and immorality seemed to have an ever-tightening grip, we feel that little, if any, good has resulted from our visits, but presumably some benefit may have come which we cannot at present discern.

In the retrospect of the year's work a noticeable feature impressed upon all active members of our Committee is the increasing number of widows with children, who are striving to eke out a bare existence for themselves and their families—sometimes five and six persons in a family—on a precariously small and altogether insufficient income. This income—resulting from the mother's efforts at "finishing pants" is estimated at from 35 cents to 55 cents a day.

How can self-respect and proper nourishment for a family of six be maintained at that price? Our answer to this is that it cannot—and the Society is asked to supplement it so that the pang of starvation or the distress of being put on the street may be averted. Our treatment of cases of this kind has always been "tempered with mercy," and if no other solution suggests itself a month's rent as a temporary expedient or a public appeal to tide over a longer period is the usual course of procedure.

Several times through the year, cases have come to us of drunken husbands—brutal and degrading in the treatment of their wives and children—and these have been most difficult to treat, owing to the unwillingness of the wife—through fear of bodily harm—to take any action at law which would establish her rights and punish the wrong-doer. Our Committee has been for some time considering the need of a law which should compel the confinement of all heads of families addicted to drink and consequent misbehavior to a state sanatorium for a period long enough to make a cure of drunkenness possible—on the plan of a reformatory rather than the usual commitment to the Island for a short time, or its evasion by the payment of a fine.

There is great need for some relief, through legislation, by the proper disposition of drunkards who bring misery, not only on themselves, but to their wives and children.

Owing to their large families they have become a great burden on the charities of New York, and while the women and children are hard

workers and seem to be able to exist on very little, the men are frequently lazy and feign all sorts of excuses to avoid work, disporting themselves with their friends and only taking a hand when the wife is ill or otherwise incapacitated.

The Committee has been favored with more regular attendance from its members during the past year, the result being that the work has fallen on many different shoulders rather than on a few.

A Local Needs Committee was formed late in the year for the general improvement of the District—that is, to look into all such matters as clean streets, violation of the law, etc., and some results were obtained. This Committee is now planning its work for the winter and hopes to take up several important matters with a view of bringing to the notice of the proper authorities certain evils that exist in the district, including the cheap vaudeville and exhibitions of an indecent character that are so much on the increase on the East Side.

We wish to record with sincere regret the sudden death on October 12, 1905, of our valued member, Mrs. C. R. Lowell. During the years in which Mrs. Lowell worked on the East Side among the poor, we had her co-operation and advice, and she personally attended our meetings, and in every way was most helpful. It is well-nigh impossible to fill the vacancy caused by her death. We received much valuable advice, and we hope that by profiting by and acting upon this, we may be able in her place to serve properly the interests which she had among our people.

During the past year a sewing class, extending over a period of eight weeks, was arranged for girls and was very successful. A teacher was provided through the University Extension Society, and the class met once a week at the District Office. The girls showed a great desire to learn, and they were very attentive and regular. One of them exhibited such marked ability that we have now secured her admission to the Manhattan Trade School, where she is to take a course in dressmaking. Dr. Delaney Barber, through the courtesy of the same Society, gave three discourses to our mothers, which were much appreciated, well attended and very helpful. The Christmas tree given by a friend in memory of a little son and daughter brought brightness and cheer to many who otherwise would have had no Christmas joy.

Two of our widows who have been regularly assisted with a monthly pension have married well and are now living out of the city. One family has become self-supporting by our placing one of the daughters in the class conducted at the Richmond Hill House, for teaching Italian needlework. Three families needed no further assistance after the children were placed on the relief list of the Child Labor Committee. Two widows have become self-supporting by assistance in re-leasing their furniture from storage and paying a month's rent for them.

We cite these instances to show the variety of work which is being done. Of course, there are many hundreds of other instances that might be of interest, the details of which would be too lengthy to enter here.

To all who have helped in our work we extend our heartfelt thanks.

B. OGDEN CHISOLM,  
*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF DISTRICT NURSE IN GREENWICH AND GRAMERCY DISTRICTS.

During the year the nurse was called upon to relieve the suffering of members of many families under the care of the two committees. Among the many ailments were scarlet fever, measles, bronchitis, typhoid fever, meningitis, cancer, rheumatism, heart trouble, neuritis, locomotor ataxia, hernia, fractures, varicose veins and eczema. A considerable amount of time and energy was required by the many tuberculosis cases and by women in confinement. Close attention to the needs of patients and precautions against the spread of infection have been taken, and the work has been done in intimate co-operation with dispensaries and hospitals. There exists much horror still among poor people when they are urged to enter a hospital, and for this reason a nurse's service is sometimes indispensable in the home because otherwise the patient would suffer in silence. In one instance a woman was operated upon in a hospital and discharged improved, and when a minor operation was later necessary she insisted upon its being done at home. The services of a competent physician and surgeon were secured and the nurse watched over the patient through daily visits.

Pains have been taken to instruct ignorant mothers in the best methods of feeding and caring for their children.

While it is difficult to estimate how much more income the beneficiaries have had and how much less the expenditure has been on account of this service, the health of many families has been safeguarded, and the discouraged have had their burdens somewhat lightened.

MARY HALLAHAN,  
*Nurse.*

## REPORT OF THE CHELSEA DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Fourteenth to Forty-sixth streets, west of Fifth avenue.

W. H. WEEKS, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
W. H. CHURCH, *Sec'y*,  
R. S. TREACY,  
MISS L. V. DAY,  
MISS O. ELLIOTT,  
MRS. R. HOFFMAN,  
MISS W. IVES,  
MISS A. M. KOHLSAAT,

MISS A. H. LUSK,  
MRS. W. E. MAYNARD,  
MRS. D. MOLONEY,  
REV. S. S. MITCHELL,  
REV. J. PALMER,  
REV. T. H. SILL,  
DR. E. F. SMITH,  
MISS E. C. SMITH.

## FRIENDLY VISITORS.

MISS L. V. DAY,  
MRS. R. HOFFMAN,  
MISS W. IVES,

MISS A. M. KOHLSAAT,  
MISS A. H. LUSK,  
MRS. D. MOLONEY.

Office, 316 W. 42d street. MISS E. FISHER, *District Agent*.

Of the work carried on by the Chelsea District Committee during the current year, we can say that your committee, aided by your efficient agent, have conscientiously endeavored to perform the duties assigned to them. We gratefully commend the kind co-operation of kindred associations who have helped to render our efforts successful.

The proposed North River Tunnel is to cross the center of our district and, in the course of its construction, many dwellings have been demolished, and before its completion many more houses will be taken down. The owners of property are at a loss to determine the character of improvements required by the changed conditions, and building operations as regards dwellings are at a standstill, which fact makes it well nigh impossible for the poor to obtain bare shelter at a price within their command. Even the most miserable quarters bring rents far beyond the reach of numerous applicants. It is a serious problem as to where the very poor shall find a habitation. They must of necessity remain near their work, and the completion of many gigantic enterprises now under way in our district, necessitating the employment of many who must reside in our vicinity, make the solution of the matter more difficult. We all desire to aid the deserving poor to help themselves, and in no better way can our purpose be attained than in providing suitable dwellings for the needy at a moderate rental. Air, light and sunshine will render the home more attractive and incite the ambitious and industrious to extra efforts to maintain their own humble fireside. Improved tenements have proved to be a remunerative investment and of incalculable benefit to the poor. Let us hope that some wealthy philanthropist may be induced to increase largely the number of model tenements, and solve the problem.

We note with pleasure that the number of families occupying furnished rooms is steadily decreasing. Nothing tends more to destroy family ties and love of home than the furnished room. The quarters are generally small, the accommodations inadequate, poorly furnished, and surroundings uninviting, and the moral environment not calculated to promote self respect.

There has been a large influx of colored population into our district, but few of the race have applied for relief.

We desire to acknowledge the excellent services of our friendly visitors who have spared no effort in behalf of the poor, bringing hope and comfort in their ministrations to many a home.

RICHARD S. TREACY,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE GRAMERCY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Houston to 28th street, East of Broadway and Fifth avenue.

LARGE, WALTER, *Ch'n*,  
WELLES, BENJAMIN, *Sec'y & Del.*,  
BARNES, CHAS. WHEELER,  
BRADLEY, MISS HELEN S.,  
CORNELL, MRS. R. C.,  
EVANS, MISS A. B.,  
HAWKES, DR. FORBES,  
KELLY, MISS M. E.,  
LARGE, MRS. WALTER,

MERRILL, CHAS. E.,  
NICHOLS, MISS H. S.,  
O'DONOHUE, MISS TERESA, *Del. to C.*  
D. W.,  
OPPENHEIMER, DR. H. S.,  
SMITH, MRS. S. SIDNEY,  
TAMS, MRS. J. F.,  
WADDINGTON, MRS. GEORGE.

Office, 105 East 22nd Street. MISS M. D. HENRY, *District Agent*.

It is gratifying to be able to report that no week during the current year has passed, even in the torrid conditions of July, August and early September, without a regular meeting of this committee, at which the district agent has had the benefit of the personal attendance and advice of one or more members of the committee. Several persons not members of the committee have attended its meetings from time to time, and given it valuable and much appreciated aid as friendly visitors.

The committee has met with satisfactory success in making use of the Self-Support Loan Fund. In one case the father of seven children became disabled through illness. His wife was unable to earn any money, and a loan was made from this fund which is being gradually repaid in small installments, the father having recovered his health and earning capacity. In another instance a family, the father of which had become unable through illness to follow his usual employment, was moved to the country and established in a small home, where, by raising vegetables and keeping a cow and chickens, they have not only become self-supporting, but are repaying the loan which was made to them from this fund for the purchase of these things, and for the expense of such removal.

An insane mother, whose mental condition was a matter of two or more years' standing, during which period two of her seven children had been born, was of course totally incapable of giving them proper care. The condition of the children, the eldest being a boy of twelve years, was truly pitiable, owing to both physical and moral neglect. None of them had been to school for three years. The husband and father had been employed for twenty years continuously by one firm, who thought highly of him, and his earnings were ample to provide for his family. Though much borne down by the conditions in his home he could not be persuaded to apply for his wife's commitment as an insane patient. With the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children this committee secured the commitment of the mother, and the improvement of the home conditions, keeping the family together, and having the children of sufficient age sent to school.

This committee decided to keep up the payment of thirty cents per week insurance premium for an incurable woman who had no one to depend upon for support, and had herself become incapable of earning. She had depending upon her an aged mother. Her insurance had been running for twenty-three years. She was placed by the committee in a private institution where she was well cared for until her death. Her insurance was sufficient in amount, not only to repay the advances made at the instance of this committee, but to enable us to place the mother in a good home where she can be cared for comfortably for the remainder of her life.

Each of the cases mentioned exhibits exceptional features. Of course the committee's work has been mainly with cases of ordinary dependency due to death, illness or lack of thrift, in no way differing from the work of previous years, except in the fact that the nationality of the subjects is changing somewhat. Among the new cases of the year, seven nationalities have been represented, classing Hungarians, Bohemians and Poles all as Slavs. If these three be counted separately the number of nationalities would be nine. The Irish cases have exceeded the Italian by only one; the Slavish cases have exceeded the German by two; the German and American cases have been equal in number; there has been one English and one Armenian case.

Too much cannot be said of the valuable assistance to this committee in its work of the Diet Kitchens in providing special diet in cases of sickness, and of the Day Nurseries, of which there are six excellent ones in this district. Probably in no case likely to arise would it be difficult to have children placed in one or the other of these, given the consent of the parents.

WALTER LARGE,  
*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF THE HUDSON DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Forty-sixth Street to Seventy-second Street west of Fifth Avenue.

L. LAFLIN KELLOGG, *Ch'n.*  
 FREDERICK NATHAN, *Sec'y & Del.*  
 REV. G. A. STRONG,  
 DR. A. W. BAIRD,  
 B. W. BRADLEY,  
 REV. SIDNEY CROSS,  
 A. H. ELY,  
 MRS. W. W. FLANNAGAN,  
 DR. EDWARD M. FOOTE,  
 MRS. E. GIDDINGS,  
 MRS. L. HUNTER,  
 MRS. C. H. ISRAELS,  
 MRS. E. JACOBS,  
 MRS. T. KELLY,

DR. T. W. KILMER,  
 DR. C. F. MCKENNA,  
 MRS. C. F. MCKENNA,  
 MISS M. C. MOORE,  
 MISS E. D. MOREWOOD,  
 MRS. A. MOREWOOD,  
 W. MORGAN,  
 MRS. F. B. POOLE.  
 J. J. PULLEYN,  
 MISS L. SEAMAN,  
 REV. E. WATERHOUSE,  
 DR. W. E. WEST,  
 A. R. WOLFF.

Office, 1947 Broadway. MISS SARAH F. BURROWS, *District Agent.*

The work of this District throughout the entire year past has been unusually large and onerous, with the unusual feature presented that there was no decrease during the Summer months. The extent of the increase appears on the record of the Society and need not be repeated.

The special feature of the work (as has been the case for the past few years) has been the care of widows with young children, and consumptives.

In the case of the widows where, of course, the women are the only bread-winners and depend almost entirely upon their daily work as cleaners or house-workers, the problem of self-support during the Summer months where, by reason of the fact that the employers are as a rule out of town at that season of the year, is one fraught with great difficulty. Much valuable aid has been secured by us from the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows during the Winter months, but this Society makes no provision for aid during the very trying period of the Summer months, when aid is most desperately needed. Much difficulty has been experienced in providing for these cases under the existing conditions.

In the case of consumptives there has been an apparently large increase in the number of children infected with the disease, which has been the cause to us of no little anxiety. A great danger and risk, not only to others, but to the children, is occasioned by their attendance at school, and the consequent confinement in rooms with many other children, sometimes badly ventilated, many hours each day.

Facilities for caring for these little ones out of town are very limited. It is not always judicious or wise to send these children into the ordinary farm homes, for the reason that the food so supplied is seldom of the kind just needed by them. In many cases if the proper care and food could be given in time the children could be made fairly healthy, and their lives much prolonged at least. The care of the hospitals where only tuberculosis patients are received could not accomplish this.

We are fortunate in having sufficient Day Nurseries and Kindergartens. The Diet Kitchen which has been established during the past year has also been of great benefit to us. The co-operation of all churches and societies during the past year has been excellent, and has served us greatly.

The Needlework Guild, the Society for Ethical Culture, and All Angels' Church, among other churches and societies, enabled us by their

aid to supply great comfort to the sick and clothe a number of school children. The Dominican Sisters aided us in nursing the sick, while the Fresh Air Charities have been most generous in their acts of kindness and care to both children and adults. The National Societies are also deserving of special mention for their valuable services.

L. LAFLIN KELLOGG,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE NURSE, HUDSON DISTRICT.

During the past year 234 sick belonging to 132 families have been under the care of the nurse in the Hudson district. Of these 192 were cared for in their own homes and 42 were sent as soon as practicable to hospitals. The amount of work involved may be imagined by reference to the boundaries of the district within which 2,990 visits were made.

These visits are made in response to a call for aid from the family or reference by a physician, by the district agent or some other friend of the family. Most frequently the illness is that of a child though only too often of the mother. More seldom it is the father, for he is usually willing, if not anxious, to go at once to a hospital. The unwonted inactivity in familiar surroundings, the unusual continuous sound and sight of the children wear upon him.

But the mother feels especially at such a time that she must stay at home with the children, while if it is they who are ill the "mother cling" is mutual and as natural as it is beautiful. Therefore they are sent to hospitals only in urgent cases. If the mother is taught how, she usually cares for her sick child most intelligently. This means long and simple explanations, patient training and repeated demonstration. Beyond this there is of course supervision till the danger is past.

This teaching is as beneficial, though in a different way, to the mother as to the child, and in fact is often one reason for leaving a sick child in its mother's care. She learns by her own experience, the value in illness of cleanliness, fresh air, and milk as a food, and is then willing to apply this knowledge in the ordinary care of her children.

When the mother is ill a friend or neighbor can usually be found to give the general care, the more special treatment being given by the nurse. But in case of dangerous illness, the patient, whether adult or child, is placed in a hospital, and when discharged from the hospital is sent to a convalescent home for two weeks or longer. As a rule the oversight of the family does not cease with the return to health of the patient, for a certain degree of friendliness has been established, and it has been possible to give help in a needed re-adjustment of many things, because of the knowledge obtained by frequent visits and the reliance on the personal interest of the nurse. Mothers ask advice, both for themselves and their children. Many small troubles, mental as well as physical, are brought with full confidence to the nurse, and it is seldom that some way is not found to give the needed help.

Examination of all children in a family has frequently discovered enlarged hypertrophied tonsils, post-nasal adenoids, tubercular glands, defective teeth or some eye trouble. These things have either not been noticed by the mother, or thought of little moment. As far as possible these conditions have been remedied.

Food costing \$417.48 was procured for sick persons and young children. This includes eggs and milk. \$152.07 was spent on medicine and surgical supplies; \$55.80 to provide coal to families when there was a widowed mother with young children or where there was illness. During the hot weather 126 women and children under twelve years were sent to fresh air homes for periods of one and two weeks. Shoes to the amount of \$32.98 have been provided for school children, not only that they might be decently shod, but that the need of shoes should not give excuse for non-attendance. During the year \$82.42 has been spent for warm clothing, principally for children of school age.

Much pulmonary tuberculosis is found among married men and

among girls between the age of twelve and twenty. Work with these girls has been fairly successful, the disease being arrested under treatment, and in most instances the patients seem on the road to ultimate recovery. But with the men the result has been poor, due frequently to their impatient desire to work for their families. On the first sign of improved health, they insist on returning to town, only to break down in a few weeks, causing not only a fatal result to themselves, but also adding months of possible danger to their families from infection. Milk and eggs, medicines and warm clothing have been provided for consumptive patients. Milk has also been given for several sick children, and for five infants fed by the Sloan Maternity method. These infants were born in very poor physical condition and steadily failed after birth. Shortly after being put on this milk, there was a decided improvement. They are now well-conditioned, happy and intelligent.

Through the kindness of Mrs. James Pedersen of the New York Diet Kitchen, we were given the privilege of receiving milk for our sick people on the order of the District Nurse. Some sixteen sick and delicate children and two women have been give two quarts of milk daily.

ANNIE STUART BUSSELL,

*Nurse.*



## REPORT OF THE KIPS BAY DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district between Twenty-eighth and Sixty-third streets, east of Fifth avenue.

1907.

W. F. BRUSH,  
MRS. ALEX. LAMBERT,  
MISS J. A. HUNT,  
DR. S. F. HALLOCK, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
MRS. P. J. O'CONNELL,  
DR. M. DOWNEY,  
MISS AGNES L. GIFFORD,

1908.

MISS L. L. KANE,  
JOSEPH M. EVERARD,  
REV. C. F. GREGG,  
MISS E. L. HAINES,  
DR. L. H. SHEARER,  
MISS E. BOWLES.

1909.

MISS HELEN LAUTERBACH, *Sec'y*,  
JOHN J. FRIEL, *Vice-Ch'n*,  
JAMES BOYLE,  
MISS ANNA B. JENNINGS,

DR. JAMES ALEX. MILLER,  
REV. H. G. MENDENHALL, D. D.,  
MRS. FREDERICK S. LEE,  
DEACONESS BOYD.

## VISITATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. ALEX. LAMBERT, *Ch'n*,  
MISS K. B. LOCKWOOD,  
MRS. FREDERICK S. LEE,  
MISS MINNIE FRIEDMAN,  
MISS L. L. KANE,

MISS HELEN LAUTERBACH,  
MISS WILLIAMS,  
MISS GERTRUDE O'CONNOR,  
MISS PERKINS.

Office, 208 E. 50th St. Miss F. E. HUBBELL, *District Agent*.

The work of the Kips Bay District during the past year has been done with regularity and care, and the results have been satisfactory so far as can be told at this time. The Committee has met weekly during the entire year and has had under its care two hundred and three families. The Visitation Committee has been faithful and efficient, but a few new members are much needed and desired. Industrial conditions have been good so that most able bodied men and women and children of working age have been able to secure employment; but rents have continued to rise making it more difficult for those with a small income to live comfortably. Most of our work has been for families in which there was sickness or for widows with small children.

We have had a great many families in which there were cases of tuberculosis. Many of these have been sent out of the city, and others have been aided in their homes. The boy we mentioned in our last report, as having been for six months at Stony Wold returned home last summer, "cured." He is now strong and well. We have had a number who have been much benefited by longer or shorter stays in the country.

The fresh air work of the summer has been quite extensive. We have sent two men, nineteen women, twenty-four boys, and thirty-five girls to such places as the Holiday Farm, White Plains, Tuckahoe, Greens Farms and Castleton Corners. Two hundred and six weeks were spent in the country by those eighty persons with very marked benefit, while many were also sent for day trips.

Co-operation continues very good in the district, and we have worked with most of the churches and charitable societies of the district, we hope, with mutual benefit. We have continued to use the Woodyard and Laundry to help over difficult places.

The desired building for our District Committee is not yet in evidence, and we are still waiting for such a gift.

S. F. HALLOCK,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE RIVERSIDE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil, west of Central Park and Seventh Avenue.

ROBERT S. BREWSTER, *Ch'n & Del. to C. C.*,  
 PROF. W. P. TRENT,  
 MRS. A. M. DONELLE, *Sec.*,

MRS. W. S. HOLLIS, *Del. to C. D. W.*,  
 MRS. N. P. SCHWERIN,  
 MRS. J. H. ROBINSON,  
 A. SCHAFF.

## FRIENDLY VISITORS.

MRS. A. M. DONELLE, *Secy.*,  
 MRS. W. S. HOLLIS,  
 W. B. WOOLSTON,  
 MRS. J. B. SCOTT,

A. SCHAFF,  
 MISS S. P. BARNES,  
 MISS VALENTINE.

Office, 68 Manhattan street. MISS CAROLINE GOODYEAR, *District Agent.*

In spite of the fact that the office has been visited by both fire and flood, the year has been in the main uneventful. There has been a slight increase in the amount of work, and some improvement in the matter of co-operation with the churches and schools. Our overtures have sometimes met with rebuffs, but not such as to occasion any sense of discouragement.

The treatment of families in which there is tuberculosis has been greatly facilitated by the work of the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis and the existence of the Tuberculosis Relief Fund. Decided improvement has been effected in a fair proportion of such cases, and the encouraging results from a freer use of relief for these families have reacted, we believe favorably, upon our case work as a whole. In this connection we may perhaps be permitted to note the fact that in a few recurrent cases the establishment of sympathetic relations has been hindered by a previous record of seemingly undue severity.

There has been very little difficulty in securing employment for the able-bodied, both men and women, but we have had a very large percentage of single women, or widows without families, weakened by age or illness, and we have felt the difficulty of providing for such. A visiting nurse is needed in the district above 125th street.

A number of friendly visitors have come and gone, while the few who have remained with us throughout the year have good reason to be congratulated and thanked for the results accomplished by their faithful work. More active members as well as friendly visitors are needed, and it is hoped that they may be recruited from the neighborhood of the Riverside District.

The personnel of the District Committee has changed but little, though the mutual relations of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman have been reversed. In the method of conducting the meetings, some changes which are felt to be improvements have been instituted in response to suggestions from the Committee on District Work, and, whether from this or other causes, there has been a noticeable increase of interest, and the season upon which we are entering opens with promise.

ROBERT S. BREWSTER,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF THE YORKVILLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district from Sixty-third to One Hundredth streets, East of Fifth avenue.

H. E. ANDRIANCE, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
 REDMOND KEATING, *Vice-Ch'n*,  
 MRS. E. E. DREYFOUS, *Sec'y*,  
 C. A. ANDREWS,  
 R. C. BAKER,  
 MISS CLARA BYRNES,  
 MRS. J. WRAY CLEVELAND,  
 J. I. DALY,  
 MISS S. B. DODD,  
 MRS. H. O. TAYLOR,  
 MRS. A. A. HILL,  
 MRS. B. JOHNSON,  
 DR. EMIL KOBER,  
 W. H. KELLY,  
 MISS SUSAN BISHOP,

MRS. WM. ARNOLD,  
 J. MEEHAN,  
 J. A. McGRATH,  
 DR. I. L. NASCHER,  
 MISS M. S. PULLMAN,  
 J. A. ROBERTS,  
 J. E. T. RUTTER,  
 MRS. A. T. WHITTLE,  
 REV. G. S. WHITE,  
 F. A. WILCOX,  
 MISS E. M. CLARK,  
 MRS. EVERETT P. WHEELER,  
 MRS. E. M. CLARK,  
 MRS. CHAS. M. CLARK.

Office, 1083 Lexington avenue. MRS. F. P. STRICKLAND, *District Agent*.

As we review our year's record we note with gratification the many instances of permanent service which this Committee has been called upon to render, and we give but two of the many instances that might be cited and which typify the efforts put forth in behalf of the unhappy, impoverished and unfortunate people who seek the Society's help.

The first concerns the rehabilitation of a broken family. Incompatibility separated the man and wife. The latter, broken in health and unable longer to support her three children, was sent to the hospital, while the former was interviewed again and again in the hope of bringing about a reconciliation. As a result of these efforts the husband was finally brought to see his duty and his responsibility and upon his discharge from the hospital the united family once more formed a happy home. In these days when we are hearing so much of deserted wives it is assuredly a cause for rejoicing that persistent effort was in this one instance fruitful of accomplishment.

In the other instance we succeeded in returning a father, mother and four children to the home of the children's grandmother in Europe. The man was tubercular and not entirely steady in his habits. The wife was shiftless and the children were sadly neglected. Under these circumstances the offer of the well-to-do grandmother to provide for them and to educate the children seemed a satisfactory solution. A sum of money was placed at our disposal for the son's benefit and the transportation of the family was, after some hesitation on their part, arranged for. The son was immediately given special care and the children have a chance of enjoying more than the ordinary comforts of life under the grandmother's watchful eye.

During the past year 141 new cases have been under treatment in the district, a large percentage of which have been families in which tuberculosis existed. It is noticeable that an increasing number of Bohemians are seeking relief and their ignorance of the English language makes their cases more than ordinarily difficult. But few of the applicants for help can make use of either the Woodyard or Laundry. This is largely explained on the one hand by the fact that the men in the families applying were not equal to the labor demanded, being physically incapacitated, and, on the other, that the distance to the laundry is so great that many mothers find it practically impossible to place their children in day nurseries and reach the Laundry in time for

a full day's labor. There is certainly need for the establishment of another laundry on the East Side with greater accessibility for its dwellers.

One feature of the work this year is especially noteworthy. Through the deep interest and efforts of a member of the Committee, a Housewives' Center was established in rooms above the office where under a skilled teacher girls from ten to thirteen were trained in domestic science. The work continued until May 12th, and two-thirds of the children attending were from families in touch with the District Agent. The question of proper nutrition is so close to larger and more vital questions of character and physical welfare that one cannot measure the value of the work thus inaugurated.

In conclusion, just a word of appreciation is in order for the effective and cordial co-operation rendered by churches and other bodies in our work. A most urgent invitation is again extended to any interested persons to ally themselves with this work, and so aid in meeting the perplexing problems of a complex and cosmopolitan population.

H. E. ADRIANCE.

*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF THE HARLEM DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district north of 100th Street, east of Seventh Avenue.

## DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

DR. JAMES M. WHITON, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
 DR. GEORGE H. GODSON, *Sec'y*,  
 DR. GEORGE T. CHASE,  
 FRANK P. CUNNION,  
 MISS EMMA HAENDLE,  
 MRS. W. STANLEY HOLLIS,  
 EDWARD E. JONES,  
 W. H. MCCARTHY,  
 MRS. J. MCCAULEY,  
 JEREMIAH N. MARTIN,  
 MISS ELLEN S. MARVIN,

DR. CHARLES G. MILLER,  
 MAURICE G. POWER,  
 REV. J. F. SCOTT,  
 MISS FRANCES STEVENS,  
 MRS. ANNA LEE TROY,  
 \*MRS. G. A. SPALDING,  
 \*MISS K. L. PAINE,  
 \*SISTER ROSA DITTRICH,  
 \*MRS. CHARLES F. MACLEAN,  
 \*MRS. JUSTUS N. WILLIAMS,  
 \*MRS. FRANCIS J. WORCESTER.

\*Members of the auxiliary section of the Committee.

## FRIENDLY VISITORS.

MISS HELEN BENJAMIN,  
 J. N. MARTIN,  
 MISS ELLEN S. MARVIN,

MRS. G. A. SPALDING,  
 MISS A. TUTTLE,  
 MRS. J. N. WILLIAMS.

Office, 15 East 125th St. Miss H. M. PATTERSON, *District Agent*.

Increased opportunity to train unskilled women to home industries, and an increased number of kindergartens and day nurseries to care for children below school age, while these brave women who act the double role of mother and breadwinner are emphatically needed in the territory of this Committee.

The year's experience encourages the belief that the peculiar needs of Italian women in this district, referred to a year ago, may be relieved by persevering effort in a line now opened. Workrooms opened on a small scale by the Harlem Relief Society from May to September cared for an average weekly attendance of seven or eight women, mostly out of work, during the summer. Half of these were Italians, who, with little knowledge of sewing, showed themselves quick to learn and pains-taking. Had the Society possessed ampler means, many more women could have been supplied with work. Valuable aid was given this undertaking by the Union Settlement, which opened a room once a week, and gave the help of an assistant; also by the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which supplied sewing material, cut out and ready. These beginnings, if fostered by the benevolent, will be most helpful to women of whatever race who especially at the time of the summer migration of their employers find their opportunities of breadwinning curtailed.

The prospect of the local laundry, needed at all seasons for the benefit of these and others, as set forth in preceding reports, has lately seemed nearer to realization. During the spring a generous offer for this purpose was made by a benevolent lady, provided the Society would guarantee the carrying on of the work. This the Society, while warmly approving the project, judged would have to depend on special subscriptions from like-minded benefactors. The sum offered included \$2,500 for equipment and \$700 a year for two years to meet deficits inevitable at the outset. A somewhat larger sum is deemed requisite for the equipment, and also to assure the permanence of the work. It now remains for other givers to come forward, stimulated by a noble example. It is not the Harlem District only, in which the need of a local laundry for women who should have help toward self-support is now pressing. The Yorkville, Riverside, and the Bronx Districts would all share its benefit.

The need of kindergartens in the region eastward of Third avenue is greater now than when mentioned a year ago. Three, instead of two, as then, might now be filled from the waiting list of the one maintained by the Union Settlement. A main difficulty seems to be that of finding suitable rooms. If, as believed, the Board of Education is in favor of more kindergartens, this difficulty can hardly be deemed insuperable, and the need is certainly pressing.

Another need revealed by the year's experience is that of an additional day nursery. The Silver Cross on East 117th Street, and the Sunnyside on East 104th Street, are not able to care for more children. To meet the present requirements of the Harlem and Riverside Districts together, another nursery should be established not far from their boundary line, somewhere below 130th Street.

A class of cases happily not numerous, but indicating a line in which further legislation for child-saving is needed, calls for special mention. Boys or girls who have gotten beyond parental control into dangerous intimacy with idle and viciously inclined companions, yet have committed no act bringing them within the grasp of the law, cannot in this state at present be brought under corrective discipline. Experience with such wayward youth prompts the recommendation that an effort be soon made to enlarge the province of the Children's Court, as has recently been done in Massachusetts. "Waywardness," as well as "delinquency," is there made a statutory ground of court proceedings, which, if the charge be proved, result in treatment suited to the need of nipping a criminal tendency in the bud.

During ten months of the year twenty fortnightly meetings and one special meeting have been held, with an average attendance of eight. During nine months an auxiliary section of the Committee has held weekly meetings. During July and August a sub-committee has met weekly. While the number of cases treated does not vary much from that of the preceding year, the amount of work spent upon them has been considerably greater because of the treatment required by cases of tuberculosis.

During the past year the district work has been efficiently aided in many ways by the co-operation of the Union Settlement in East 104th Street, and of the Nurses' Settlement on East 79th Street. Come progress has been made in gaining the co-operation of churches, and more is anticipated. The constantly realized and never satisfied need is an increase in the number of friendly visitors.

JAMES M. WHITTON,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORT OF BRONX DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

In charge of the district north of the Harlem to the Bronx River.

JOHN E. EUSTIS, *Ch'n & Del.*,  
MISS PHEBE EMBICH,  
JOHN J. BARRY,  
MRS. C. B. CHAVE,  
A. E. DAVIS, *Vice-Ch'n*,  
MR. A. P. DIENST,  
REV. G. W. HARRIS,  
MRS. W. F. JONES, *Secy.*,  
MRS. IRA G. LANE,  
LAWRENCE LEIB,

E. G. GWYRE,  
MISS E. J. DAVIES,  
MRS. C. B. LAWSON,  
DR. S. C. MINOR,  
J. T. SMITH,  
O. J. STEPHENS,  
MRS. H. S. TAYLOR,  
JAMES TOMPKINS,  
MISS E. TRACY.

## VISITATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. C. B. CHAVE,  
DR. S. C. MINOR,  
MRS. J. PENNINGTON,

J. T. SMITH,  
MISS E. TRACY,  
MRS. H. S. TAYLOR.

Office, 627 East 145th Street. MISS E. L. JARDINE, *District Agent*.

The rapid growth of the Bronx Borough is proving an advantage, and at the same time a disadvantage, to the work of the Bronx District. The steady exodus from Manhattan Borough causes a great demand for homes, and rents have risen rapidly, and are rising in consequence. The rent of four rooms without modern conveniences is \$14.00 to \$16.00. It is useless to try to find a home for a large family at a small rent in the outlying villages; no landlord is caught napping; everywhere the same scale of rents prevails, and everywhere tenants with children are not wanted. On the other hand, if rents are high, good value is often given in return, in well planned and sanitary housing. There are also environmental advantages; fine air, and numerous parks and open spaces in which to enjoy it.

There is every indication that the healthful conditions will increase the tuberculosis work of the district, as persons with this disease are being advised to live in the Bronx. Several of the cases under treatment are recent arrivals. The District Committee is looking forward to the opening in a short time of a Tuberculosis Clinic at the Bronx Office of the Health Department. This will be a great relief to patients, who at present have to take the long journey to the Clinic in Manhattan; many patients do not go as regularly as they should for this reason.

Among the possibilities for the near future is the establishment of a diet kitchen, an urgent need of the district. The Nurses' Settlement assigned a nurse to this borough about a year ago, and as the work has grown, has recently established two nurses in residence. They are highly appreciated, not only for their sympathetic co-operation, but because they are the first visitors of their profession in the district.

Four hospitals with dispensaries (two of them on the outskirts and not easily reached), an eye and ear infirmary, and an office of the Health Department, complete the medical equipment for the sick poor. The Bronx has as yet few of the outside aids possessed by the other districts, and for this reason offers a fine field for social workers. With a population of 292,000, principally working people, it has at present no settlements, no public bath (with the exception of two floating baths), no day nurseries, no diet kitchens or milk stations.

The Young Men's Christian Association has two active branches in the Bronx, and the Young Women's Christian Association has been working among the factory girls for the past year, and has just established a club here as the nucleus for a branch. With these exceptions, the influences of the schools and the churches are the only social leaven.

In spite of its needs the district has been able to carry out most of its plans during the past year. The majority of those under care have been widows with families, and it has been the desire of the Committee to help these women to care for their children at home; in a number of cases this has been accomplished through appeals. The sick have been the next in number, and for them it has been possible to obtain treatment through the proper channels, or from several physicians, who have generously given their services.

It is only fair to say that the greater part of the money expended in relief has not come from within the district, but the Committee hopes that as its work becomes more widely known it will be correspondingly appreciated, and as a result the well-to-do dwellers in the Bronx will more generously support its efforts for their less fortunate neighbors.

JOHN E. EUSTIS,  
*Chairman.*



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL RESEARCH.

The committee on social research was organized for the purpose of undertaking and encouraging the study of present social needs and of existing agencies for meeting those needs. It is primarily concerned with the case-work of the Charity Organization Society and the social needs revealed through those records, but any investigation bearing on methods of relief or the causes of inefficiency and dependence comes within its scope. There is increasing opportunity for the committee to influence the research work that is being done along social lines in New York City.

The San Francisco disaster created an opportunity, fortunately rare, for studying emergency relief measures, and for two months this was considered a legitimate use of the secretary's time. An account of the rehabilitation work to the first of July has been published, and this will be followed by studies of other phases of the emergency measures. This, and the review of the Society's case-work for 1905-06, are the principal contributions for the year.

\* \* \* \* \*

The study of the case-work of the Charity Organization Society for the year 1905-06 includes: (1) a general review of the volume of work done, as compared with the preceding year; (2) a discussion of certain aspects of the district work, which has been published in *Charities and the Commons*, and (3) a description of the variety of things done by the registration bureau and investigating department, heretofore concealed in six or eight gross figures.

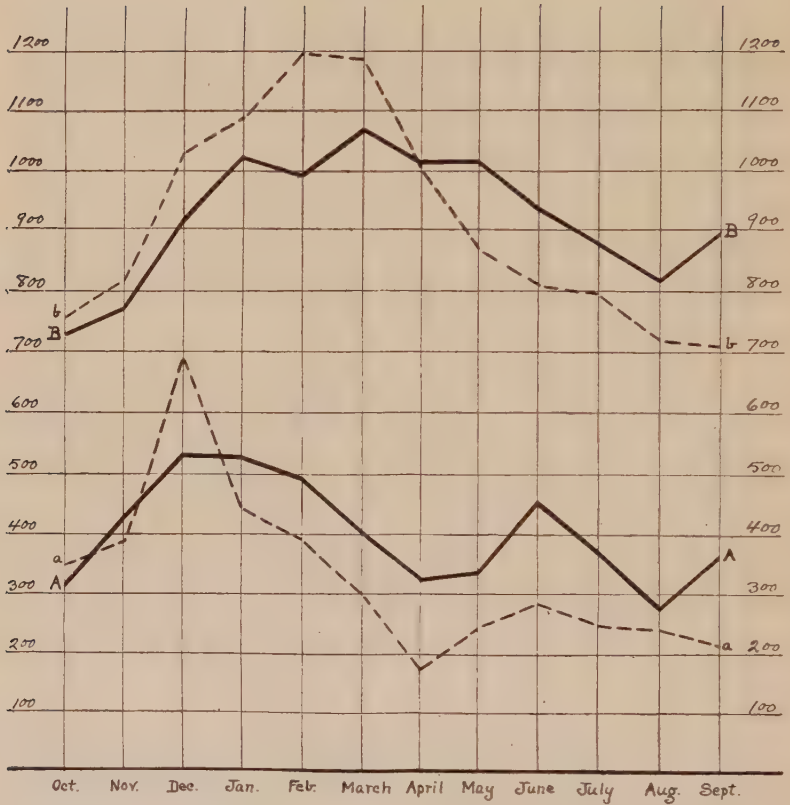
The material for the first part is found in the monthly reports from districts and departments, which have been studied through the year; the statistical card catalogue described in our last annual report furnished data for the second part; and for the third, recourse was had to records which had never before been tabulated. The description of the work of the registration bureau and investigating department has been written by Mr. Carstens, Assistant Secretary of the Society.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the first table is given a general view of the work of the Society as far as it concerns individual families, with the exception of the work done in the Joint Application Bureau, which could not well be combined with the other figures, since it is a joint enterprise, and for which a separate report is found on page 69. For purposes of comparison with last year it is more satisfactory to follow the figures month by month, and the points selected as most significant for comparison are those numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 in the general table. The figures by months are given in Table 2.

These twelve columns become more intelligible when reduced to diagrams. Each pair of columns is represented by a pair of curves, the heavy line in each case representing this year, the broken line last year. The diagrams follow the order of the table. The differences in the general course taken by these six sets of lines, and the differences in the relative position of the two lines, show that no one of these items taken alone is an accurate index to the work done.

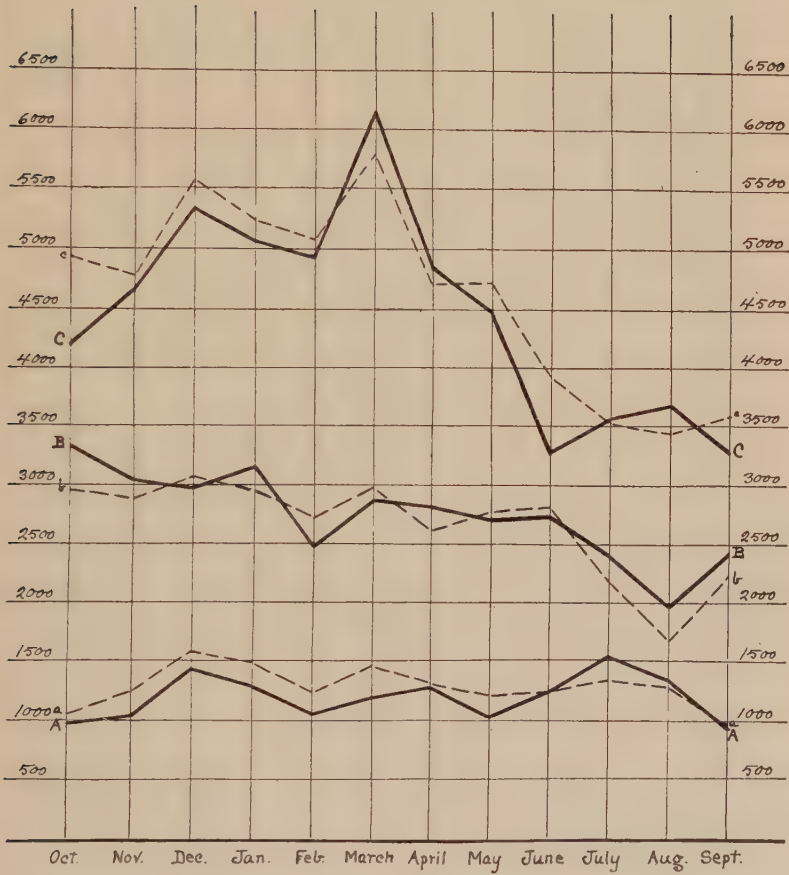
DIAGRAM I.



A-A: Investigations made by the investigating department, 1905-06; a-a, 1904-05.

B-B: Cases under active treatment in the districts, 1905-06; b-b, 1904-05.

DIAGRAM 2.



A-A: Calls from applicants, at offices of districts and mendicancy department, 1905-06; a-a, 1904-05.

B-B: Calls from consultatives, at same offices and at the Central Office, 1905-06; b-b, 1904-05.

C-C: Visits paid to or in behalf of cases, by all departments except the Joint Application Bureau, 1905-06; c-c, 1904-05.

In most of the districts there are some cases each month which are "held over without active treatment," to use the phrase of the monthly report. As one of the districts rarely holds over any cases in this way, and as the number in the others varies from one to seventy, it has seemed best to eliminate these, and to consider, as a measure of the district work, the number of cases under active treatment during the month. From October through March the district work was lighter than it was last year, in January and February remarkably light; but beginning with April, and continuing through the summer, it has been noticeably heavier.

In the investigating department this year's line rises above last year's much earlier. During the first three months fewer investigations were made, but from January on the number has been larger each month than it was in the corresponding month last year, 60 per cent larger in June, and throughout the summer this year's excess has been proportionately greater in this department than in the districts. The combination of heavy work in the investigating department with light work, or less heavy work proportionately, in the districts, as is noticed from January on, indicates that the investigating department is serving more and more as a sieve through which possible cases of need are passed. This is especially striking during the winter months, when, if general impressions may be trusted, there was less real distress in the city than usual.

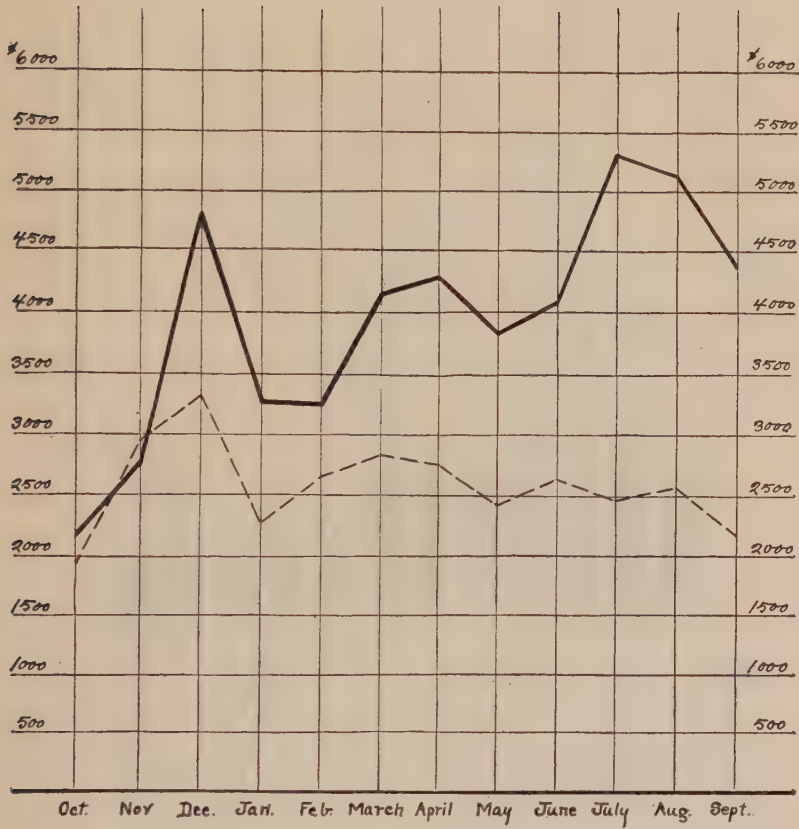
In the next diagram, representing visits paid, calls by consultatives and calls by applicants, the curves for the two years keep close together until the middle of the summer, showing that for over half the year the amount of work done, measured in this way, was about the same as last year. The lower figures for visits paid to and in behalf of cases from May on are due to the decided falling off in the mendicancy department and the less noticeable decrease in the investigating department. The number of visits paid on account of district cases alone was larger than last year from March on, and the average number of visits paid each month in relation to the number of cases in charge was slightly higher through the year until June, as is shown in Table 3. This indicates more thorough care, or at least a higher average of personal attention.

The third diagram brings out what has been the most conspicuous feature of the monthly reports throughout the year: *i. e.*, the extraordinary increase in the amount of relief disbursed as intermediary. The total for the districts, investigating department and mendicancy department was higher in every month this year except November, 56 per cent higher in April, over twice as much in July, and the total for the year amounted to 53 per cent more than the total for the preceding twelve months. This means a much larger average per family, which in turn means undoubtedly more generous relief. There has been some increase in the proportion of what may be described as one of the most expensive kinds of cases. A special effort has been made to reach families in which tuberculosis has been the main problem, and the co-operation given by dispensaries in this work has brought a larger number of cases than would otherwise have come to us, or it might be more nearly accurate to say that it has brought them to us somewhat earlier than they would otherwise have come, thus increasing the period of care, and consequently the amount of relief given.

The work of the mendicancy department requires a word of comment here, since some of the total figures which have been under consideration are affected by it. On February 5 the mendicancy squad of police was abolished and in this way the principal means of getting



DIAGRAM 3.



Amount expended for relief as intermediary, by districts, investigating department, and mendicancy department.

hold of mendicants was cut off. This affected noticeably the number of new cases, the number of visits paid, to which reference has been made above, and other phases of the work to a less extent.

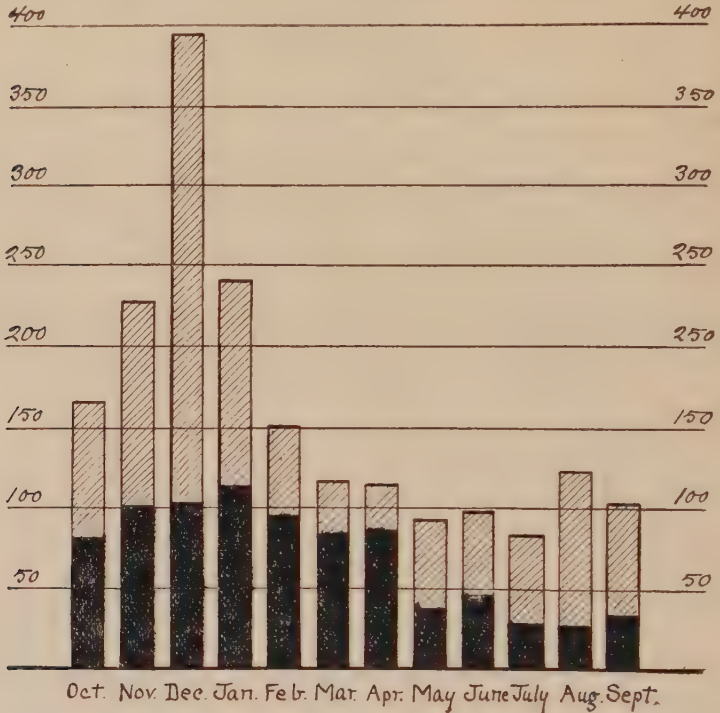


Diagram 4. New cases received in the mendicancy department. The total column represents the number in 1904-05; the black portion, the number in 1905-06; the shaded portion therefore represents the excess of last year's figures over this year's.

In this connection it is interesting to notice the course of events in the Joint Application Bureau, though the full report of this department is to be found elsewhere. It is not possible to compare for the two years the total number of cases under care during the month, but the number of cases, new and old, taken up for treatment during the month may be taken instead as an indication of the amount of work.

Table 6 and diagram 5 show that in nine months out of the twelve the number of cases opened or re-opened was larger than in the corresponding month last year. The very high figures reached in January of this year and March of the year before are due to the distribution of large numbers of cards of invitation. The table and diagram give also the number of homeless persons who were advised or directed in the office without being taken under charge. Here the difference is in the other direction, the number being much smaller this year except in two months. The large number in June of last

year includes applicants for fresh-air excursions who have this year been counted separately. If the sum of these two figures may be taken as indicating the size of the homeless public which comes in touch with the Joint Application Bureau, then the natural inference is that the homeless public has been smaller this year than last, but that a much larger proportion of it has seemed to need more help than could be given in a single interview in the office.

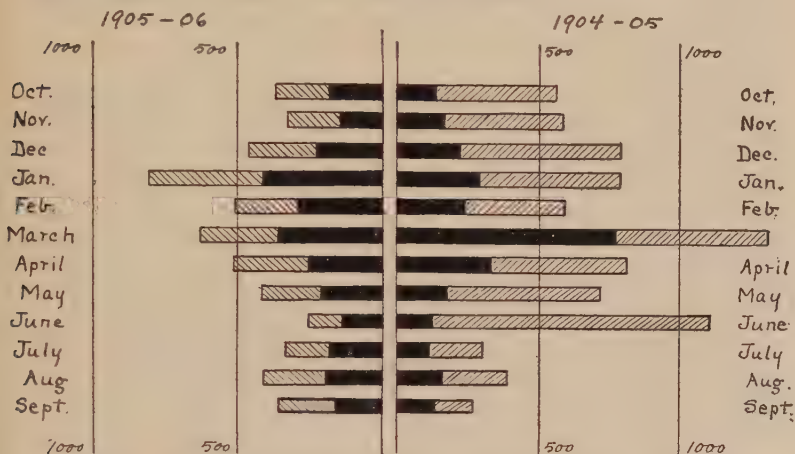


Diagram 5. Joint Application Bureau: Homeless cases. The black portion of the bar represents the cases taken up for treatment; the shaded portion, persons treated by advice or direction only.

It is impossible to know certainly whether, at any particular time, the relative number of cases under care in the districts is an accurate index to the amount of need in the city. The general impression in the past has been that, allowing for such changes in methods of administration as would affect scope and opportunities, the district work does fairly reflect general conditions. The district experience during this year seems to indicate that there was less need of relief in the city during the winter of 1905-06 than during the winter of 1904-05, but that the summer of 1906 has been harder for the poor than the summer of 1905. There were obvious reasons why last winter should have been an easy one to get through, for industrial conditions were good and there was little severe weather. The summer, on the other hand, has been unusually trying in heat and humidity, though industrial conditions have still seemed good. A comparison of the differences in weather with the differences in amount of case-work is suggestive, at least.

The figures from the weather reports, which give the best indication of the character of the two years, are combined in Tables 6 and 7. Until March, last winter was remarkably mild, as compared both with the preceding year and with the average for thirty-five years. March was the only severe month, showing an average daily temperature 2.7 degrees lower than the average for thirty-five years, and a snowfall of 13.4 inches, more than had fallen in all the rest of the winter. It is surely not entirely a coincidence that March was the

heaviest month in the districts, after a remarkably light winter. The heavy work of March influenced the summer months somewhat, and then, as is evident from the table, the summer brought more hot weather than last year, and indeed more than usual. Only July shows a lower mean maximum temperature than last year, and even that was higher than the average for thirty-six Julys. The quality of the atmosphere is as important an element as the temperature in summer. The daily reports show a large amount of humidity, and there is abundance of testimony as to the oppressive character of a large proportion of the days.

It is not maintained that there is a constant ratio between temperature and dependence, or that it can be determined how many additional applications for help may be expected for each additional inch of snowfall, but it is a matter of common observation that there is some relation between the weather and the size of the relief problem, and our experience during the last two years lends itself admirably for an illustration. An unusually mild, open winter allows a family to live on less than usual, because less fuel and fewer clothes are required, and at the same time it gives greater opportunity for employment because building is not interrupted. In a severe winter all expenses are heavier and the slight advantage in the way of employment offered by a snowstorm is more than offset by the cessation it brings to more permanent kinds of work. A hot summer is more expensive in the sickness which it induces, the temptation to indulge in luxuries in the way of food and drink, and a general indisposition to work, which is partly due to a debilitated physical condition arising in turn from sleepless nights and insufficient food.

In general the work for the year has been characterized by:

- (1) A larger number of homeless cases taken up for treatment, though apparently a smaller homeless public dealt with;
- (2) A marked decrease in the new mendicancy cases, resulting from the withdrawal of the mendicancy squad;
- (3) A much larger number of investigations, the increase being due, apparently, to an increased use of this department of the Society by institutions and charitable individuals;
- (4) A light winter in the districts, followed by a heavy spring and summer;
- (5) On the whole, a somewhat higher average in the amount of personal contact with families under care;
- (6) An extraordinary increase in the amount of relief required and obtained.

LILIAN BRANDT,  
*Secretary.*



District or Department.	1. Cases in charge October 1, 1905.*	2. Cases remaining September 30, 1906.	3. Total number of cases in charge during the year.	4. REPORTS MADE.		5. Calls received from applicants.	6. Calls received for consultation.	7. Visits paid to or in behalf of cases.	8. Investigations made.	9. Friendly Visitors.	10. Amount expended as intermediary.
				Verbal.	Written.						
Greenwich District.....	132	230	323	104	89	1,844	601	2,620	104	5	\$2,855.54
Corlears ".....	131	144	285	145	156	2,085	329	3,605	87	15	4,694.42
Chelsea ".....	26	38	174	166	98	646	352	2,291	83	9	1,512.86
Gramercy ".....	65	77	214	113	122	1,062	556	2,347	59	5	3,244.73
Hudson ".....	72	128	250	95	69	1,677	1,023	3,730	86	7	7,767.22
Kips Bay ".....	50	54	182	89	59	1,158	308	2,647	39	14	2,468.89
Riverside ".....	53	76	170	32	9	988	305	2,075	57	11	3,091.50
Yorkville ".....	49	100	236	36	7	1,161	588	2,561	43	10	4,255.97
Harlem ".....	58	76	249	41	20	987	964	3,001	44	16	3,945.18
Bronx ".....	67	87	214	82	145	1,212	619	2,564	102	12	2,351.00
All districts.....	703	1,010	2,239 †	903	774	12,820	5,645	27,441	704	104	\$36,187.31
Mendicancy Department.....	.....	3,078	.....	1,610	997	1,426	1,375	3,284	828	.....	2,249.06
Registration Bureau and Investigating Department.....	226	460	.....	117	4,984	.....	.....	22,311	4,835	.....	9,012.83
Central Office.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	25,886	332	.....	.....	4,505.31
Total for the Society, 1905-06†.....	.....	.....	.....	2,770	6,755	14,246	32,906	53,368	6,367	104	51,954.51
Total for the Society, 1904-05‡.....	.....	.....	.....	3,017	6,349	15,335	31,802	55,278	6,884	108	36,875.21

\* These figures are slightly different from those given in the last annual report as the number remaining in charge on September 30, on account of discrepancies which were discovered after the report was in print.

† Except Joint Application Bureau.

‡ The difference between this total number of different cases and the sum of the totals for the districts, which would be 2,297, is due to 58 cases which were transferred from one district to another or re-opened in a new district after having been closed this year.

TABLE 2.—CASE WORK, 1905-06, COMPARED WITH PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

Month.	Cases under active treatment in the ten districts.		Investigations made from the Investigating Department.		Visits paid to or in behalf of cases (all departments, except J. A. B.).		Calls from consultatives (including Central Office).		Calls from applicants at offices of Districts and Mendicancy Department.		Amount expended as intermediary by Districts, Investigating Department and Mendicancy Department.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.
October.....	729	759	316	348	4,177	4,926	3,321	2,954	974	1,044	\$2,192.30	\$1,936.46
November.....	771	817	427	386	4,657	4,777	3,018	2,865	1,026	1,232	4,768.30	2,937.19
December.....	917	1,029	531	690	5,338	5,588	2,989	3,060	1,412	1,568	4,799.02	3,298.75
January.....	1,024	1,086	528	441	5,046	5,232	3,146	2,951	1,279	1,475	3,252.56	2,273.63
February.....	992	1,199	494	392	4,902	5,065	2,498	2,711	1,044	1,227	3,246.76	2,658.46
March.....	1,067	1,185	403	303	6,131	5,787	2,883	2,981	1,181	1,453	4,158.94	2,837.20
April.....	1,017	1,004	326	171	4,844	4,703	2,814	2,601	1,263	1,300	4,277.49	2,748.48
May.....	1,018	868	340	240	4,486	4,718	2,714	2,776	1,036	1,202	3,819.34	2,416.19
June.....	937	811	456	286	3,293	3,925	2,745	2,804	1,236	1,236	4,092.91	2,634.75
July.....	876	797	373	252	3,557	3,534	2,395	2,190	1,326	1,326	5,304.94	2,463.32
August.....	816	719	278	240	3,665	3,444	1,972	1,671	1,313	1,291	5,139.78	2,567.85
September.....	896	708	363	212	3,272	3,579	2,411	2,238	956	981	4,396.86	2,164.01
The year.....	*2,239	†	4,835	3,961	53,368	55,278	32,906	31,802	14,246	15,335	\$17,449.20	\$30,936.29

\* This is not, of course, the sum of the figures for the twelve months.

† This figure is not ascertainable for these twelve months; for the nine months ending with September, 1905, it was 2,192.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF CASES AND NUMBER OF VISITS IN THE DISTRICTS.

Month.	Cases in charge.		Visits paid to or in behalf of cases.		Average number of visits per case per month.	
	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.
October .....	729	759	1,921	1,944	2.6	2.6
November .....	771	817	2,281	2,252	3.0	2.7
December.....	917	1,029	2,325	2,488	2.5	2.4
January.....	1,024	1,086	2,753	2,784	2.7	2.6
February.....	992	1,199	2,309	2,758	2.3	2.3
March.....	1,067	1,185	3,251	3,187	3.0	2.8
April.....	1,017	1,004	2,749	2,177	2.7	2.2
May.....	1,018	868	2,494	2,152	2.5	2.5
June.....	937	811	2,027	1,974	2.2	2.4
July.....	876	797	1,682	1,632	1.9	2.0
August.....	816	719	1,884	1,763	2.3	2.5
September.....	896	708	1,765	1,739	2.0	2.5

TABLE 4.—WINTER WEATHER.

Month.	Mean minimum temperature.		* Average daily excess (+) or deficiency (—).	Snow-fall (inches).		Number of days in which the minimum temperature was 32° or lower.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
November...	35.5	36.6	+0.1	0.5	Trace.	8	7
December...	22.6	31.8	+3.7	27.8	0.7	30	17
January.. ...	21.5	31.8	+6.9	19.3	3.0	27	16
February....	17.8	24.1	+0.4	7.2	5.0	28	21
March.....	32.9	29.2	—2.7	3.0	13.4	14	20
5 months....				57.8	22.1	107	81

\* Compared with average for 35 years.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MENDICANCY.

The event standing out most prominently in the history of our Mendicancy Department during the past year is the abolition of a mendicancy police in New York City by Police Commissioner Bingham's order of February 5, 1906. The Committee cannot but feel that a mistake was made in suddenly discontinuing a force which, under the Society's training, had developed high efficiency, and was indeed very probably the most effective police unit in the world.

Mendicants and charitable impostors of all grades who had practically been driven out of New York lost no time in getting to "work" again in a New York "wide open" once more, and the Bowery dive keepers dependent upon mendicant spending found that their bar receipts increased by leaps and bounds. All of which, while intensely gratifying to the mendicant and those powers which seek to protect him that they may prey upon him, has proven highly unsatisfactory to the average citizen. Judging from observation and from the volume of complaint received, the city's streets swarm again with beggars who ply their profession at small risk, while the artist in mendicancy and imposture prospers with no risk at all, as he can afford to laugh at unspecialized police efforts against him.

While the Society's opportunities for usefulness have thus been curtailed in this direction, its activities have not been allowed to flag in other directions perhaps equally important.

For example, continued effort is made to subordinate the repressive side of the work as much as possible and make the Society's energies stand for what may be termed a "Social Police"; in other words, we hope our work may be in a small way an example for future development of the enormous potential powers for good of the police now largely wasted or diverted to base uses. Largely in this connection considerable sums have been expended by the Committee for relief of subjects deemed promising for such experiments and the results are sufficiently promising to justify the endeavor. In any event, the humanization and regeneration of the police under whatever title or auspices is one of those certain benefits the future holds for its children.

Humanity being the key-note of our work, the prevention of offenses rather than their punishment becomes of the very first importance. At once, then, to prevent first or occasional offense and to curb the criminal activities of the persistent offender the Committee has labored for the continued advancement of the identification of offenders and has by wide-spread correspondence sought to make of its bureau of records practically a National Bureau of Identification for Mendicants and Charitable Impostors.

The incomplete working of this system, as yet necessarily in embryo, shows interesting and even remarkable results as to the drift and scope of the one particular type of criminal life involved. A future Society, more beneficent and more efficiently organized, will by national measures take cognizance of and remedy the present social inefficiency which permits huge armies of men to lead, year after year, a vagabond and criminal life as tramps and itinerant mendicants. The sum total of degeneracy, the result of past and present failure to cope with the tramp and beggar problems, is unknown in full to anyone. The least glimpse of it is appalling. Nor should it be forgotten that humane pre-



ventive measures are much more necessary than even the most efficient repression. After eliminating all the criminals and all the sturdy rogues and vagabonds of trampdom, all the physical and moral wrecks made for or by the "road," there remains a large percentage of men helpless under proper systems though deemed worthless by our present industrial system and continually displaced.

The creation by all the states of farm colonies or other disciplinary labor schools for these men is an urgent necessity; indeterminate commitments for relatively long terms and a high grade of employes are necessary accompaniments to such system of reclamation. States should, we believe, even be prepared to face the necessity of providing during life, humanely and in the best possible environment for both men and women, miscalled "able-bodied" and unfit to conduct their own struggle for existence.

The alternatives are the present repellent spectres of crime, pauperism, disease and wretchedness which swarm in every city and pass in unceasing procession through jail, almshouse and hospital to their resting places in the various "Potter's Fields."

In this connection, too, may we not emphasize the crying need everywhere of a better grade of employes in jails, workhouses and prisons. The humanizing of our prison forces is as necessary as of our police. At present the various Departments of Correction appear to be officered largely by those who are almost as incapable as their charges of appreciating the responsibilities of society towards the unfit and their own duties to themselves.

The accompanying statistical tables show in detail some of the work done and include analyses of police figures of mendicancy arrests as compared with those of mendicancy police when under the supervision of this Society.

FREDERIC B. JENNINGS,  
*Chairman.*

JAMES FORBES,  
Special Agent.

## STATISTICAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MENDI- CANCY.

Total cases registered, September 30, 1905.....	6,991
New cases registered between Oct. 1, 1905, and Sept. 30, 1906..	733
<hr/>	
Total cases registered, September 30, 1906.....	7,724
Cases closed during year.....	
New investigations made.....	733
Visits made .....	2,620
Calls at office by applicants.....	1,427
Calls at office by consultatives.....	1,346
Verbal reports given.....	1,610
Written reports given.....	997
Amount expended by Agent as intermediary.....	\$2,251.06
Persons aided in transportation.....	14
Persons for whom reasonably permanent employment has been secured .....	6
Persons for whom temporary employment has been secured...	16
Individual men given woodyard tickets.....	58
Number of woodyard tickets given.....	3,346
Individual women given work at laundry.....	1
Number of days' work performed by women at laundry.....	97

### RECORDED ARRESTS FOR ALL FORMS OF MENDICANCY.

OCTOBER 1, 1905, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906, INCLUSIVE.

Arrests by mendicancy police of seven officers detailed to Charity Organization Society, and including arrests made directly by C. O. S. employees in Mendicancy Department, October 1, 1905, to February 5, 1906, inclusive.....	644
Reported arrests by entire police force of Greater New York other than mendicancy police, Oct. 1, 1905, to February 5, 1906, inclusive.....	107
Reported arrests by entire police force (Manhattan and Bronx), February 6, 1906, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.....	307
<hr/>	
Total recorded mendicancy arrests, October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, inclusive.....	1,058

#### ARRESTS BY BOROUGH (Mendicancy Police only).

	Male.	Female.
Manhattan .....	480	153
Bronx .....	11	...
<hr/>		
Totals .....	491	153
Total number individuals arrested.....	634*	Total arrests. 644
(Mendicancy police only.)		
Arrests (by color) White.....	631	
Black .....	13	Total arrests. 644
(Mendicancy police only.)		

\*The number of individuals is actually smaller, owing to the lack of a perfect system of identification.

## NATIONALITY OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY:		
Austrians .....	1	1
Czechs .....	2	1
Galicians (Jews) .....	10	3
Hungarians (Magyars) .....	1	0
Poles .....	1	0
Slavs .....	4	0
FRANCE .....	7	2
GERMANY:		
Germans .....	56	9
GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND DEPENDENCIES:		
English .....	17	4
Scotch .....	6	3
Irish .....	107	82
Canadian .....	3	1
GREECE .....	1	0
ITALY .....	24	5
RUSSIA:		
Russians and Russian Poles (Jews).....	26	11
Russian Poles (Roman Catholics).....	1	0
SPAIN AND DEPENDENCIES:		
Porto Rico (Colored).....	*1	0
SWEDEN AND NORWAY:		
Swedes .....	2	0
SWITZERLAND .....	3	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:		
(Native-born whites) .....	135	12
(Native-born colored) .....	11	1
(Native-born whites of foreign parentage)...	71	18
	491	153
Total.....		644

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF ARRESTED PERSONS.†

Ankle broken .....	1	0	1
Ankle fractured.....	1	0	1
‡Arm amputated .....	9	0	9
‡Arm amputated (minor).....	2	0	2
‡Arm amputated (minor) and hand deformed...	1	0	1
‡Arm amputated (minor) and hernia.....	1	0	1
‡Arm amputated (minor) and wrist fractured...	1	0	1
Arm broken .....	0	1	1
Arm broken and hernia.....	1	0	1
Arm deformed .....	1	1	2
Arm deformed and 5 upper teeth missing.....	1	0	1
Arm deformed and leg deformed and spinal disease	1	0	1
Arm deformed and mole.....	1	0	1
Arm deformed and paralyzed.....	1	0	1
Arm injured .....	1	0	1
Arm injured and scar.....	1	0	1
‡Both arms amputated.....	1	0	1

\*Born Spanish subject.

†Returns as to physical condition of female prisoners are not so complete as in the case of male prisoners.

‡With few exceptions the major amputations here recorded resulted in the cases of American-born persons from accidents following trespass as tramps and beggars upon railroad properties. In the cases of the foreign-born or non-English speaking peoples the accidents occurred while the subject was employed in productive industry.

*Both arms amputated (1 major and 1 minor) ..	1	0	1
Birth-mark .....	2	1	3
Blind .....	9	1	10
Blind and decrepit.....	1	0	1
Blood-poisoning .....	1	0	1
Burns .....	1	0	1
Cancer .....	0	1	1
Cast in eyes.....	1	0	1
Cast in eyes and hip disease.....	1	0	1
Cast in eyes and leg amputated.....	1	0	1
Cast in eyes and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
Cross-eyed and hair on lip and chin.....	0	1	1
Cross-eyed and hernia and no upper front teeth..	1	0	1
Cyst .....	2	0	2
Cyst and lame and rheumatism.....	1	0	1
Deaf .....	2	2	4
Deaf and decrepit.....	1	0	1
Decrepit .....	7	0	7
Decrepit and hernia.....	3	0	3
Decrepit and hernia and one eye.....	1	0	1
Decrepit and hernia and toes deformed.....	1	0	1
Decrepit and lame.....	1	0	1
Decrepit and one eye.....	2	0	2
Decrepit and mole.....	1	0	1
Decrepit and scar.....	2	0	2
Decrepit and scar and toes deformed.....	1	0	1
Decrepit and scrofulous.....	3	0	3
Decrepit and scrofulous and toes deformed.....	1	0	1
Decrepit and varicose veins.....	2	0	2
Decrepit and wart.....	1	0	1
Eczema and lame and rheumatism and scar.....	1	0	1
Emaciated .....	1	0	1
Emaciated and scar.....	1	0	1
Emaciated and wart.....	1	0	1
Eyes blackened .....	0	1	1
Eyes different colors.....	1	0	1
Eyes inflamed and hernia and scrofulous.....	1	0	1
Face blotched and hernia.....	1	0	1
Feet deformed and lame and scar.....	1	0	1
Finger on each hand deformed.....	1	0	1
Gonorrhea and hernia and syphilis.....	1	0	1
Hand crippled and hernia.....	1	0	1
Hand deformed .....	1	0	1
Hand deformed and no upper front teeth.....	1	0	1
Hand injured .....	1	0	1
Hand injured and hernia.....	1	0	1
Hernia .....	12	0	12
Hernia and lame.....	1	0	1
Hernia and only 2 upper front teeth.....	1	0	1
Hernia and scars.....	2	0	2
Hernia and scar and toes deformed.....	1	0	1
Hernia and scrofulous.....	2	0	2
Hip disease .....	2	1	3
Hip disease and leg deformed.....	1	0	1

\*With few exceptions the major amputations here recorded resulted in the cases of American-born persons from accidents following trespass as tramps and beggars upon railroad properties. In the cases of the foreign-born or non-English speaking peoples the accidents occurred while the subject was employed in productive industry.

Lame .....	6	5	11
Lame and paralyzed.....	1	0	1
Lame and scrofulous and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
Lame and sores.....	1	0	1
Lame and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
*Leg amputated .....	23	1	24
Leg amputated and lump on forehead.....	1	0	1
Leg amputated (minor).....	1	0	1
Leg broken and pock-pitted and scars.....	1	0	1
Leg deformed .....	1	0	1
Leg deformed and scars.....	1	0	1
Both legs amputated.....	3	0	3
Mind affected .....	0	1	1
Moles .....	5	0	5
Moles and scar.....	1	0	1
Moles and stiff knee.....	1	0	1
Neck crooked .....	0	1	1
Nose broken .....	1	0	1
Nose broken and no upper teeth.....	1	0	1
Nose broken and tuberculosis.....	1	0	1
Nose crooked .....	1	0	1
Nose crooked and scar and scrofulous.....	1	0	1
Nose crooked and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
One eye .....	5	5	10
One eye and scrofulous .....	1	0	1
Paralyzed .....	3	2	5
Paralyzed and scar.....	2	0	2
Pock-pitted .....	1	0	1
Pock-pitted and scars.....	1	0	1
Rash .....	2	0	2
Rash and ulcer.....	1	0	1
Rheumatism .....	5	5	10
Rheumatism and scrofulous.....	1	0	1
Rheumatism and toes deformed.....	1	0	1
Rheumatism and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
Scars .....	51	3	54
Scars and scrofulous.....	1	0	1
Scars and scrofulous and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
Scars and ulcers.....	1	0	1
Scars and varicose veins.....	1	0	1
Scars and wart.....	1	0	1
Scrofulous .....	15	0	15
Scrofulous and false front upper teeth.....	1	0	1
Scrofulous and varicose veins.....	5	0	5
Softening of the bones.....	2	0	2
Toe deformed .....	1	0	1
Toe diseased .....	1	0	1
Ulcer .....	2	0	2
Varicose veins .....	6	0	6
Wart .....	3	0	3
Wart and wrist injured.....	1	0	1
Physically defective arrested persons.....	285	33	318
Nominally able-bodied persons arrested.....	206	120	326
Total.....			644

\*With few exceptions the major amputations here recorded resulted in the cases of American-born persons from accidents following trespass as tramps and beggars upon railroad properties. In the cases of the foreign-born or non-English speaking peoples the accidents occurred while the subject was employed in productive industry.



## AGES OF ARRESTED PERSONS AS GIVEN BY THEMSELVES.

	Under 20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
Males.....	11	47	92	122	109	87	16	7	
Females.....	5	2	14	32	46	36	13	5	
Total....	16	49	106	154	155	123	29	12	
Males.....								491	
Females.....								153	
Total.....								644	

## AMOUNT OF MONEY FOUND ON ARRESTED PERSONS WHEN SEARCHED.

	None.	Less than 25c.	25c.-\$1	\$1-5	\$5-20	\$20-100	\$100-500	Over \$500
Males.....	112	193	108	57	12	8	1	0
Females...	45	42	41	9	10	6	0	0
Amount of money found on males.....								\$834 76
Amount of money found on females....								354 45
Total.....								\$1,189 21

## INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH ARRESTED AND CONVICTED PERSONS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED.

New York Catholic Protectors.....	I	
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirmary.....		I
New York City Workhouse.....	392	108
New York County Penitentiary.....	I	
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society.....		I
New York State Prison (Ossining, N. Y.).....	I	
New York State Reformatory for Women (Bedford, N. Y.) .....		I
Totals.....	395	III

## IMPOSTORS.\*

Begging letter writers.....	4	I
"Blind" .....	I	0
Bogus charitable collector.....	0	I
Bogus labor-union collector.....	I	0
Bogus missionaries .....	0	2
Bogus Sister of Charity.....	0	I
Child aide to bogus Sister of Charity.....	0	I
"Fit thrower" .....	I	0
"Hochstabler" (impersonator of titled and eminent person- ages—German type) .....	I	0
"Schnorrers" (professional beggars and impostors—Ger- man type) .....	2	0
"Paralyzed" .....	10	0
"U. S. Sailor".....	I	0
Number of arrested persons displaying begging signs or appeals .....	3	0
" " " " using printed begging cards ("dockets") .....	2	0
" " " " tattooed† .....	51	0

\*To be understood literally; unfortunates who exaggerate actual infirmities are not included here, and only such begging letter-writers are included as deliberately made false statements in their appeals, and are professional beggars and impostors.

†Includes only those whose persons bear more or less elaborate monograms and devices. Mere dots and small tattoo marks not counted here.

## BEGGING METHODS OF ARRESTED PERSONS.

Adult mendicants accosting pedestrians.....	222	82	304
Child mendicant accosting pedestrians.....	1	0	1
Child mendicant accompanying bogus "religious".....	0	1	1
Child mendicant leading adult blind mendicants.....	1	0	1
Adult mendicants begging at doors of private residences .....	50	7	57
"    "    "    at private residences and from pedestrians .....	6	1	7
"    "    "    from store to store.....	109	25	134
"    "    "    at stores and from pedestrians .....	39	17	56
"    "    "    at Church doors, missions, etc. ....	2	3	5
"    "    "    in factories, lofts and office buildings .....	5	1	6
"    "    "    seated on sidewalk hat in hand.....	10	0	10
"    "    "    seated on stoop with hand extended ..	0	6	6
"    "    "    in tenement houses.....	2	0	2
"    "    "    with hand organ or accordion .....	5	1	6
"    "    "    in railroad waiting rooms .....	1	0	1
"    "    "    at "L" stations.....	14	1	15
"    "    "    at Subway stations.....	2	0	2
"    "    "    on ferryboats .....	1	0	1
"    "    "    "lookouts" and "guides" .....	2	0	2
"    "    "    begging letter writers .....	4	0	4
"    "    "    bogus labor union collector .....	1	0	1
"    "    "    bogus charitable collector .....	0	1	1
"    "    "    bogus missionaries.....	0	2	2
"    "    "    in garb of religious order .....	0	1	1
Totals.....	477	149	626

## SUPPLEMENTARY ARRESTS.

Assault .....	1	0	1
Child vagrants sleeping in public places.....	2	0	2
Fugitive from justice.....	3	0	3
Self confessed adult vagrants.....	5	0	5
Suspicious persons .....	1	1	2
Violation of parole.....	2	0	2
Wayward girls .....	0	3	3
Totals.....	491	153	644

## DISPOSITIONS IN COURT CASES.

(Mendicancy Police only, October 1, 1905, to February 5, 1906, inclusive.)

Magistrate.	COMMITTED.		PAROLED.		SENTENCE SUSPENDED.		FINED.		DISCHARGED.	
	M'l's.	F'm'ls.	M'l's.	F'm'ls.	M'l's.	F'm'ls.	M'l's.	F'm'ls.	M'l's.	F'm'ls.
Baker, Hon. Seward.....	39	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1
Barlow, Hon. Peter T.....	34	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Breen, Hon. Matthew P.....	10	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Cornell, Hon. Robert C.....	75	28	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	1
Crane, Hon. Leroy B.....	29	8	1	1	2	0	0	1	5	1
Finn, Hon. Daniel E.....	36	7	2	0	1	1	0	0	6	0
McKean, Hon. John B.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayo, Hon. John B.....	29	5	0	1	2	5	0	0	3	2
*Morschauer, Hon. Jos.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moss, Hon. Joseph F.....	36	15	0	2	6	2	0	0	1	0
Pool, Hon. Joseph.....	22	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	1
Steinert, Hon. Henry.....	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1
Wahle, Hon. Charles G. F....	39	6	1	1	9	2	1	0	0	2
Walsh, Hon. James J.....	5	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	10	4
Whitman, Hon. Charles S...	34	15	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	2
Wyatt, Hon. William E.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zeller, Hon. Lorenz. ....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males.....	395	.....	10	.....	40	.....	3	.....	43	.....
Females.....	.....	111	.....	8	.....	18	.....	1	.....	15
		Males.		Females.						
Brought before Magistrate.....		491		153		.....Total Arrests..				
						644				

644

\* At Poughkeepsie, New York.

DISPOSITIONS IN COURT CASES OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR BEGGING BY ALL OFFICERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, MANHATTAN AND BRONX,  
FEBRUARY 6, 1906, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906, INCLUSIVE.

Magistrate.	* 6 mos. or indeterminate.	3 mos.	2 mos.	1 mo.	15 days.	10 days.	5 days.	3 days.	2 days.	Apparently indeterminate.	\$10.00 fine.	\$5.00 fine.	\$3.00 fine.	\$2.00 fine.	.05 cls. fine.	Discharged.	Alms-house.
Baker, Hon. Seward.....	8	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	....
Barlow, Hon. Peter T.....	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Breen, Hon. Matthew P.....	9	1	.....	3	1	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	14	.....
Cornell, Hon. Robert C.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Crane, Hon. Leroy B.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Finelite, Hon. Alexander.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....
Finn, Hon. Daniel E.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
McAvoy, Hon. Francis S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mayo, Hon. John B.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Moss, Hon. Joseph F.....	11	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Pool, Hon. Joseph.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Steinert, Hon. Henry.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Sweetzer, Hon. Wm. A.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Wahle, Hon. Chas. G. F.....	7	3	3	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Walsh, Hon. James J.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1
Whitman, Hon. Charles S.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals.....	120	15	4	15	1	6	3	8	1	16	7	6	5	4	1	70	3

\* It is impossible for the Charity Organization Society to say at this time how many of the prisoners reported as being committed for six months were actually so committed. Unless commitment was upon vagrancy complaint, form prisoner would receive benefit of indeterminate sentence from five days up. Further, without the close co-operation of the Department of Correction it is impossible to say how many prisoners were held and how many wriggled out on "special discharges."

## REPORT OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Tenement House Committee has continued its work of studying the problems of New York's 85,000 tenement houses, aiding in the enforcement of the tenement house laws, opposing dangerous housing bills introduced in the legislature, and stimulating interest in tenement improvement.

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

*Brooklyn Investigations.*—In order to learn how thoroughly the tenement house law was being enforced in Brooklyn, a beginning was made by a complete investigation of the sanitation and of some structural conditions in seventy tenement houses. These were in widely separated groups, and were selected as typical of homes of the poorer working population in their respective districts. Fifty-one per cent. were found to have serious insanitary conditions, such as uncleanness, bad repair of plumbing, wet cellars or basements, or over-crowded lodgings, 26 per cent. being unfit for habitation. Forty-four per cent. had unlawful, dark interior rooms, evidently used for living purposes. Fifty-one per cent. violated the requirements for proper toilet accommodations, being provided with school sinks or privy vaults, foul pan closets or an inadequate number of closets of fair type. Activity on the part of the Tenement House Department was shown, however, by the fact that 26 per cent. were provided with lawful accommodations apparently recently installed, and many of the houses not in bad condition had evidently been newly cleaned and repaired.

The more urgent of the sanitary evils found were reported to the Brooklyn Tenement House Department, which cordially co-operated with the Committee. After a reasonable interval the houses reported were reinspected by the Committee and found to be materially improved.

Through the courtesy of the Brooklyn Department access was granted to some of its records. A study of these brought to light the fact that very few periodic sanitary inspections were being made by the department in 1906, that a great number of tenement houses had had no periodic sanitary inspection during the whole of 1905, and some none in 1904, 1905, nor the early part of 1906. From the departmental statistics it appeared that the number of complete sanitary inspections made by the Old Building Bureau in 1905 was only about 11 per cent. of the number of houses built under the old law. Even if there



had been no cases of more than one inspection in the same house, this would mean that only 11 per cent. of the old tenement houses in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, had a full sanitary inspection during the year of 1905, although the City Charter requires that such inspections be made monthly in houses where the average rental per apartment is less than \$25 a month, and according to the Department's rent statistics of 1902 this is the case in 97 per cent. of the Brooklyn tenements. The situation was not found to be improving in 1906, although on this point complete statistics were, of course, not available.

The following are examples of houses in bad condition, which during 1904, 1905 and 1906, have never had a complete sanitary inspection until investigated by the Committee this spring:

1. Two foul privy shelters in the yard over a foul vault, the sole toilet accommodation for four families in this building, and eight more in adjoining houses. The floors, walls and ceilings of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd story halls extremely dirty. Accumulations of rubbish on the floors of all the halls. First story stairs dirty. Basement apartment in an unsanitary condition. Sink trap here defective, allowing water to pour on the floor beneath, which was flooded and foul. Strainer of this sink broken. The walls and ceilings of the rooms and halls in a dilapidated condition. Plank missing below the foot of the stairs from the first story hall to the yard, leaving a dangerous, open hole over a deep storage vault off the rear area.

2. One watercloset off rear stoop, sole toilet accommodation for another house. Flushing mechanism broken. Bowl and floor of room filthy. Plaster broken and loose on walls of first and second story halls. Old paper on walls of second and third story halls dirty. Cellar rear northwest offensive accumulation of water and filth at bottom of pit. Cellar floor damp, some accumulation of rubbish. Floors of first and second story halls very dirty. Torn and dirty oil cloth on floor of first story hall. Six dark interior rooms in the house.

These were two cases discovered incidentally in studying 70 typical houses. Their condition is not typical of all 70, but is probably typical of that proportion of the others not studied.

The attention of the Tenement House Commissioner was called to the state of affairs by a letter from the Committee, giving full particulars, and it is hoped that provision will be made for a better carrying out of the important provision of the law, requiring periodic sanitary inspections.

In this connection should be noted the fact that the force or "old building inspectors" for Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond,

containing over 44,000 tenements, was found to consist of 28 inspectors, including two special inspectors and a supervisor. As these inspectors investigate complaints, of which nearly 14,000 were received in these three boroughs in 1905 alone, and as they make reinspections (in 1905 numbering about 63,000) to learn whether orders issued by the department have been complied with, the failure to make periodic sanitary inspections in addition is readily accounted for, although the consequences of this failure, resulting in utter neglect of the houses not complained of and not brought to the attention of the Department in other ways is no less serious.

*"Lung Block" Conditions.*—Two investigations, three months apart, were made by the Committee to ascertain the present state of the houses in the "Lung Block," bounded by Cherry, Hamilton, Catherine and Market Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan. This block was selected for study because it was the first in the city on which orders for the structural changes required by law were issued by the Department. Yet now, nearly three years after the orders were sent out, on the first investigation 36 per cent. of the tenement houses in the block were found to have serious violations of the law in the existence of school sinks, dark halls, or unlighted and unventilated interior rooms, and on the second investigation 32 per cent. were still in this condition. The findings of the Committee's inspections have been submitted to the Tenement House Commissioner, and it is hoped that improvements will be brought about.

*General Structural Condition of the Old Houses.*—A tabulation of data taken from the Tenement House Department's published reports and other records shows that of the 9,000 illegal school sinks and privies recorded in the department's first report, up to April 1, 1906, only about 2,000 had been removed and replaced by proper accommodations; and of the nearly 362,000 dark, interior rooms, only about 6,000 had been provided with windows. At the rate of progress of the first quarter of 1906, the last and the best yet recorded, it will take the department 86 years to complete the compulsory lighting and ventilating of the interior rooms. This state of affairs is one which calls for action. An increase in the Tenement House Department's force of workers and an increase in the activity of the Corporation Counsel's office are greatly needed.

A limited investigation was made by the Committee of the condition of the new waterclosets installed in the yards of the old houses to replace some of the former school sinks and privies. These are a vast improvement over the old unspeakably foul conditions, but are nevertheless open to objections because of

danger from freezing, of lack of privacy, and of inconvenience to families on the upper floors of tall tenements. Although the unusual mildness of the winter largely obviated the first and last objections, and extended inspections were postponed on this account, the condition of the closets belonging to 19 houses was investigated when the temperature was 33° F. with 25° for the day's average, preceded by a temperature slightly below freezing for several days previously. Fourteen of the houses had the water for flushing either frozen or cut off to prevent freezing, and in consequence at ten of these fourteen houses the bowls of the closets were somewhat foul. Otherwise the conditions were extremely good, affording a marked contrast to the filthy school sinks remaining in the same neighborhood, although not up to the standard of the indoor closets.

*New Building Work.*—In the examination by the Committee of plans for new tenements in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, the increasing frequency of the so-called "alcove rooms" was noted. These are large rooms with windows opening according to law on a street, a yard or a court, but including an offset without windows, evidently meant to be curtained off for use as a bedroom.

The Tenement House Commissioner in July, as a result of investigations previously made by him, determined that the construction of these rooms was unlawful, and since that date has refused to accept plans for apartments containing rooms of this character. It is gratifying to note that his action has recently been sustained by the courts.

*Complaints.*—A number of complaints of tenement conditions have been investigated and the results reported to the Tenement House Department. The great majority of complainants have been referred directly to the Department.

#### OPPOSITION TO DANGEROUS TENEMENT BILLS.

As in former years the committee found it necessary to keep a careful watch on bills introduced in the legislature to alter the tenement house law or to otherwise affect tenement conditions. During the session of 1906, five such bills were vigorously opposed by the Committee. Assembly Bill 194, to amend the tenement labor law, included an objectionable provision allowing outside workers in the apartments of the families. The Tenement House Committee, together with a number of other organizations, opposed this feature, which was finally withdrawn and replaced by a proper substitute.

Assembly Bill 315 would have changed the definition of a tenement house so as to exclude buildings occupied by not more

than three families. If this bill had become a law it would have entirely removed from the scope of the Tenement House Act and the jurisdiction of the Tenement House Department over 22,000 existing three-family houses. It would have stopped the work of cutting windows for the dark, tuberculosis breeding, interior rooms in these houses, of removing the unspeakably vile school sinks, of providing fire escapes, of vacating or radically improving cellar and basement dwellings and making the other equally essential changes required in these buildings by the present law. More important still, new three-family houses would have been built without restriction, so that dangerous and disease producing conditions could have been repeated indefinitely.

Assembly Bill 480 was slightly less objectionable. It would have added to the present law a provision that three-family houses not more than three stories high and fulfilling certain conditions specified should not be classed as tenements. The Committee, however, saw no reason that buildings of this type should be excluded from the benefits of light and air, protection against fire and provision for general sanitation, which are now required.

Assembly Bill 481 would have given the Tenement House Commissioner practically unlimited discretion in modifying the law and in remitting penalties for violations. If the experience of the city proves anything it proves that discretionary power should be extended as little as possible. Prior to 1901 the Superintendent of Buildings possessed it and in 99 per cent. of the cases where it was exercised, the law with its reasonable requirements was practically nullified. The old law prescribed the percentage of a lot which might be covered over by buildings, but allowed the authorities in exceptional cases to somewhat increase it. The exception became the rule, and not more than one per cent. of the new buildings had the prescribed air space left vacant.

The second provision of the bill permitted the remission of penalties incurred for violations, which was also allowed under the old law, when out of 11,000 penalties incurred in one year, 10,995 were remitted and only five collected.

Senate Bill 668 was the familiar "bakery bill," which received severe condemnation last year. It would have permitted the construction of a dumb-waiter shaft from a basement bakery to the first floor in a tenement. This is a measure the danger of which in increasing fire risk has been pointed out again and again since the time of the Tenement House Commission of 1894.



The opposition to all of the above bills was successful. None but Assembly 194 was enacted. This was amended in such a way as to be entirely satisfactory. The others were not even reported out of committee.

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

*Wholesale Evictions.*—With a view to learning the results of wholesale evictions in the tenement districts, a study was made of the 479 families on West Thirty-second Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, who were dispossessed in the spring by the Pennsylvania Railroad in clearing the way for its new terminal. One visit was made to each house and definite data were obtained for the families whose plans were made at the time of the visit, and who were at home or were represented there by friends.

The tendency to remain in the same neighborhood was shown by the fact that out of 171 families giving information on this point 67 per cent. had engaged rooms within a half mile of the houses they were leaving. Twenty-three per cent. were remaining in Manhattan, but had rooms more than half a mile away. Only four per cent. were moving to other boroughs and six per cent. going outside of the city limits. Necessity of being near the place of work, political and church connections, ties of friendship and unfamiliarity with other sections were the reasons given for staying in the vicinity, and this in spite of the increase of rents caused by the large demand for vacant rooms in the neighborhood. In addition to the high rents, outgoing tenants reported that they were also bearing the burden of exorbitant charges from moving-van companies, who took advantage of the situation.

The cases of urgent distress of families in which there was serious illness or families without money were reported to the visitors of the Charity Organization Society. There were few of these encountered, however. The majority complained more of the trouble of finding new rooms, the inconvenience of moving and the difficulty of permanently paying a higher rent, than of actual inability to meet the emergency.

Facts as to the number of rooms in the present apartments were obtained for 427 families. The numbers ranged from two to nine; the majority, 59 per cent., had four rooms each. The number of rooms engaged in the new apartments was learned from 108 families, of whom 55 per cent. were to have the same number of rooms as before, 22 per cent. were to have one less room, and 23 per cent. from one to three more rooms.



A statement of present rents was given for 367 families. The average was \$9.91 per month. It was generally reported that the rents had been greatly reduced because the houses were being allowed to fall into bad repair, and because of the noise and the dirt and the blocking up of the street from the Pennsylvania Railroad work already in progress.

The rents of the new apartments were obtained from 110 families. Eighty-seven per cent. were to pay more than in their present location, the increase averaging \$5.79 per month. It was probably the intention of a number of families engaging additional rooms in their new apartments to fill these with lodgers in order to meet the increased rent. Some openly acknowledged such a purpose.

Five families who had already made their plans reported that they had not engaged separate housekeeping apartments, but intended to share the rooms of relatives. It is likely that when the actual ejections came many more resorted to such means of obtaining shelter, thus seriously increasing overcrowding for the time at least.

*Increase in Tenement House Rents.*—A study of the general increase in tenement rents was begun, but it was found possible to interest capable volunteers outside the committee in this work, and investigations are now in progress under the auspices of the Greenwich House Committee on Social Investigations, of residents of the University Settlement and of students at Columbia University, with all of whom the Tenement House Committee is in co-operation.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK.

*Exhibits.*—A housing exhibit of the Tenement House Committee formed part of the Tuberculosis Exhibition held at the Museum of Natural History. A part of the Committee's exhibition was also included in the traveling Tuberculosis Exhibition which has appeared in a number of places subsequently.

*Publications.*—During the year the secretary of the Committee has been departmental housing editor of "CHARITIES AND THE COMMONS," and has written or edited housing articles and notes for that magazine. A special housing number has been prepared for publication in October 6, 1906. Material has also been furnished for newspaper and magazine articles on tenement conditions.

*Lectures.*—Lectures or talks on housing subjects have been given by the secretary at the annual meeting of the Hartford Charity Organization Society, at the conference of volunteer workers of the Church of the Ascension, at a joint housing

meeting of the Citizens' Municipal Association, Civic League, Current Topics Club, Unity Club and Charity Organization Society in Newport, to the the Colored Y. M. C. A. in New York, to a graduate class in Social Economy at Columbia University, at the Newark Tuberculosis Exhibition, at the Jersey City Anti-Tuberculosis meeting, at the meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and to the Harlem Civic Club of the People's Institute. Lantern slides and data have also been supplied for a number of tenement lectures given by settlement and other social workers.

*Bureau of Information.*—The use of the Committee's office as a bureau of information on tenement house matters has increased greatly. Personal consultations and letters of inquiry from those interested in housing have become frequent. Progress has also been made in classifying and arranging the material belonging to or used by the Committee in such a way as to make it more available for educational purposes.

*Instruction in School of Philanthropy.*—A group of three members of the School of Philanthropy, especially interested in housing, were under instruction for four weeks. They were assigned a course of reading and study and were given some training in tenement inspection.

#### MODEL SMALL HOUSES.

Having been informed of the proposed erection of a large new factory on Staten Island, the Committee prepared and submitted to the manager of the company a report setting forth results which have followed the influx of large numbers of factory employees into similar sections where the provision of housing accommodation for them has been left to speculative builders, and showing in contrast the conditions existing in model villages, such as Port Sunlight, Bournville, Hopedale and Cumberland Mills. It is hoped that the speculative builders' tenement, as yet practically unknown there, will not be allowed to take possession of the factory sections of Staten Island, excluding parks, gardens, playgrounds, and other healthful surroundings, which with comparatively slight effort, might now be permanently secured.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER CITIES.

The past year has been marked by activity in housing improvement in many cities. Baltimore and San Francisco intend that their new buildings shall be under better regulations. An investigation of housing conditions is in progress in the former city. Philadelphia has had a sanitary ordinance under

consideration by its City Council. In Washington, Congress has enacted a law providing for the condemnation of insanitary dwellings. In Chicago the City Homes Association has been conducting fresh investigations. Cincinnati has been pushing a tenement house ordinance. St. Louis' Civic League is making a study of housing. New Orleans' desire for sanitary improvement has long outlasted the yellow fever epidemic, and has recently brought about the passage of a tenement ordinance. Wisconsin's Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics has published a study of the housing problem in that State. Los Angeles has been stirred upon the subject of its courts and alleys. Kansas City has appointed a tenement house commission to investigate the housing situation. Portland, Me., has become roused by its high death rate to the necessity for sanitary improvement. Hartford, Conn., is investigating its old tenements. New Jersey's State Board of Tenement House Supervision is continuing its active work. With most of these movements and with others as well the Tenement House Committee has been in co-operation.

Progress in housing reform throughout the year has been definite and encouraging. In New York City the popularity of the new-law tenement has continued. The great number of such buildings erected has already brought marked improvement in conditions of life. The activity of the Tenement House Department has increased. The appointment last year of Edmond J. Butler to succeed Commissioner T. C. T. Crain, has been followed this year by Mr. Butler's selection of an able and efficient First Deputy Commissioner, Harry G. Darwin, and of a Second Deputy Commissioner, John McKeown, who has shown much greater energy than his predecessor. An improvement in the personnel of the rank and file of the department's working force has also been brought about. But, although the present situation is encouraging in many ways, an immense amount of work still remains to be done, and the Committee asks the aid of social workers and of friends of housing improvement generally in securing the enforcement of the laws and in supporting measures to better the homes of the working population.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to express its thanks to the organizations and individuals who have co-operated with its work during the year.

PAUL D. CRAVATH,  
*Chairman.*

EMILY W. DINWIDDIE,  
*Secretary.*

## EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU.

The keynote of the Joint Application Bureau's work is in the inscription upon its windows and doors: "9 A. M. to midnight, every day in the year," for the Bureau gladly gives to any homeless applicant for assistance, man or woman, "another chance." No homeless person leaves the Bureau in the evening, except of his own volition, until care has been taken to make sure that he has provision for his lodging and his meals until the following morning. To all able-bodied men the Bureau offers, every day in the year, temporary work at a fair price; for the sick the help of hospital, dispensary or convalescent home is invoked. For the stranded penniless stranger the telephone and telegraph are often called into service, and relatives are sought through visitors and by letters from the Bureau.

During the last twelve months 113 persons have been furnished transportation, generally to their homes, often to work in other cities. Whenever possible the reports of recent employers are utilized as recommendations, helping the man in his efforts to secure permanent employment. The Bureau works *with* the homeless man, not alone *for* him; not for a day and a night, but, if the man will allow it, until he has restored himself to industrial efficiency, if he is well; or, if he is sick, until he has been placed in charge of some institution that will give him the proper care; and he is told that on leaving the hospital the Bureau is ready to aid him further.

In this endeavor, the giving of lodging and meals, clothing and other relief, though necessary, is but incidental—the means to an end. It is misleading to measure results wholly or largely by the number of lodgings given or meals eaten. A statement of money expended for the homeless is no guarantee that it has not been showered upon the one, or withheld unwisely from the other. Success is helping the homeless must be measured by the answer, not to the question, "How much have you given?" but to the question, "What have you accomplished by your gifts?"

The Bureau has not waited for homeless men to seek it, but has carried its invitation out to them. During the year 20,000 cards were distributed along the Bowery, to the breadlines, in the lodging houses, the missions, and in other sections of the city where the homeless congregate.

Three-quarters of these applicants were then lodging, or had recently lodged, in the common lodging houses; more than one-half of these men had been in New York less than six months;



and most of them were in the best working years of life, between twenty and forty. This means that the Bureau reached by this comparatively inexpensive distribution of 20,000 cards 387 men, most of whom would never have known of the Bureau had no cards gone out to them; men of whom a considerable number were comparatively young, not yet habitués of the lodging houses, and fairly new to the city. To all of them the Bureau could offer, not only its first aid, but its encouragement and help.

Several brief "histories" of men who presented the cards may be considered typical:

1. Young man, 24, ill and anæmic. Applied March 11th; March 11-17, given care; March 20, obtained position as useful man; April 17, refunded amount expended by the Bureau; May 22, lost his place; same date, another position found for him upon a farm; August 1, called to repay \$1, balance owing the Bureau, and said he was to leave for Denmark and his family the following week. Grateful to the Bureau, and in better health.

2. Man, 42, April 4, applied for transportation to former employer "up the state;" same date, Bureau wrote employer; April 6, transportation guaranteed by employer; April 7, man accompanied by visitor to train; April 16, letter from man, "working every day, ever so much obliged, and will try not to get into such a position again."

3. Man, 29, bookkeeper, restless disposition, and occasional drinker. Applied April 9; April 11, Bureau found him position as porter in business house; August, 1906, man raised to bookkeeper's position at \$15 per week.

Of the 305 persons presenting these "homeless cards" in March and April, 1905, 67 per cent. were then lodging in common lodging houses, or had recently lodged in them. Of the 387 persons applying with homeless cards between December 26, 1905, and June 1, 1906, 76 per cent. of the men were or had been lodging-house occupants. The Board of Health reports 101 lodging houses in Manhattan and 29 in Brooklyn. The low prices of the beds, ranging from five and seven cents to twenty-five cents, render the lodging houses the temporary or permanent resorts of most of the destitute homeless. While the above percentages of men applying at the Bureau from the lodging houses are particularly large, because cards were distributed a number of times in the lodging houses, probably one-half of our male applicants come directly or indirectly to the Bureau from the lodging houses. Practically without exception the lodging houses violate frequently or regularly some



sections of the Sanitary Code or the City Charter. In many of the cheaper houses sanitary conditions are wretched, ventilation miserable, and the bedding filthy. Yet at a conservative estimate between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 lodgings are annually sold at 25 cents or less in the lodging houses of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Nor does this estimate include the two much better appointed Mills Houses, and with an estimated annual population of about 800,000.

In view of the prevailing wretched conditions in many lodging houses, it is gratifying to report that a cordial invitation was received by the Bureau from the Commissioner of Health in March, 1906, requesting from the Bureau exhaustive specific suggestions looking to the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the city's lodging houses. The Bureau forwarded in the early summer to the Commissioner of Health a letter embodying many recommendations, based upon an extended investigation of the lodging houses in New York, and upon the statutes and experiences of many American and British cities. Wherever the present Sanitary Code or the Charter of the City of New York is inadequate or indefinite, the Bureau's letter endeavors to suggest a substitute or an addition to the Code or Charter that cannot be misinterpreted. It is hoped that steps based on these suggestions will shortly be taken by the Department of Health to remedy prevailing conditions in the lodging houses, which are very potent factors in the creation and perpetuation of vagrancy, pauperism, disease and immorality among the homeless population of the city.

The Municipal Lodging House continues to be a model for the private lodging houses of the city in respect to cleanliness, ventilation and sanitary conditions. We receive daily reports from the M. L. H. as to the disposition of all persons we direct to it. Through the M. L. H., employment in the city's institutions has been found for a number of our applicants. The relation of the Joint Application Bureau with the Bureau of Dependent Adults is cordial, and the latter office now reports to the Bureau upon the disposition of persons referred to it by us.

The Bureau gives immediate temporary relief whenever necessary; it seeks to make the homeless man or woman self-supporting. Yet the Bureau is but partially fulfilling its mission if it neglects to encourage, and to take part in, all reasonable movements to prevent homelessness and vagrancy, and to alleviate the bitter lot of countless thousands of the homeless with whom the Bureau may never come in personal contact.

Present punitive and curative methods of treatment of the homeless, and particularly of vagrants and inebriates, are inade-

quate and frequently unjust. In Europe compulsory labor colonies with indeterminate sentences, and voluntary farm colonies where trades may be learned, have years since passed beyond the experimental stage. They are now being thoroughly considered by charitable and correctional organizations and institutions in England, and are properly subjects for our own study. The begging and vagrancy laws in this State are often inadequate, quite generally unenforced, and are unjust to the beggar and vagrant in so far as the laws are only punitive. Many of the railroads leading into New York are poorly policed, and are still highways for a multitude of tramps, either hardened or in the making. Almost all New York lodging houses are breeders of disease and pauperism. The parks of the city are allowed to be loafing places for homeless men and women, who are thereby encouraged to become chronic vagrants, and a menace to the city's safety and morality.

ORLANDO F. LEWIS,  
Superintendent.

### JOINT APPLICATION BUREAU.

1905—1906.

	1906	1905
New Cases .....	2,136	2,019
Reopened Cases .....	589	704
Treated by Advice and Direction.....	3,606	4,625
Relief Procured from Private Sources for....	119	80
Placed in Sole Charge of Churches or Societies.	108	80
Relief Given .....	\$2,066	\$2,134
Relief Refunded (9 months) .....	874	697
Placed in Hospitals and Institutions.....	236	156
Aided with Transportation.....	113	74
Work, Temporary or Permanent, Found for...	195	33
Woodyard Tickets Given to.....	798	888
Number of Woodyard Tickets Given.....	1,579	1,798
Total Number of People Aided.....	2,602	2,380
Calls by Applicants.....	9,829	11,417
Calls by Consultatives.....	1,197	1,187
Visits in Behalf of Applicants.....	3,757	2,729
Letters in Behalf of Cases.....	6,346	6,457
Total Calls by Applicants, Homeless and Families in Homes.....	20,253	21,573







# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

## PART I.—EDUCATIONAL.

The work of the Committee during the past year has been along three main channels. First, there has been the educational, propaganda work, then there has been the administration and supervision of relief, and thirdly, there has been undertaken an investigation into the amount of hospital and dispensary provision required for the treatment of tuberculosis in the City of New York, for the purpose of a report to the Commission appointed by the Mayor to inquire and report upon the general hospital situation in the city.

These Committee activities have been so distinct that they will be reviewed in three parts. Herein consideration will be given chiefly to the educational part of the Committee's program, the relief work and the investigation, both of which occupied a large part of the Committee's attention, being covered by Parts II and III, following:

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Tuberculosis Exhibition has been the particular medium through which popular attention has been attracted this year to tuberculosis. In November last, having in mind the success of the exhibition held at Baltimore in 1904, by the Maryland Tuberculosis Commission, this Committee invited the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to join with it in a tuberculosis exhibition, national in its scope. The National Association heartily endorsing the plan, at once a joint committee was appointed from the two bodies to take charge of the American Tuberculosis Exhibition, as it was called. Through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, one of the large exhibition rooms at the Museum and a large lecture hall were put at the disposal of the joint committee. Material was collected illustrating the work for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis now being carried on in the entire country, and the exhibition, designed to be popular rather than scientific in character, attracted public attention to a gratifying extent.

In connection with the exhibition there were held the following lectures, these and the public explanations of the meaning and purpose of the exhibits given by a number of physicians who



volunteered for this work helping to bring about an intelligent interest in the subject of tuberculosis on the part of the 17,000 persons who attended the exhibition:

Opening night—Addresses by Mr. Talcott Williams and Mr. Morris K. Jesup, Dr. Thos. Darlington, Commissioner of Health, presiding.

Medical meeting—Addresses by Dr. E. L. Trudeau, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, Dr. W. A. Evans, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs presiding.

Labor meeting—Addresses by Prof. Graham Taylor, Mr. J. W. Sullivan and Mr. Herman Robinson, Dr. Livingston Farrand presiding.

Teachers' meeting—Address by Dr. S. A. Knopf, Dr. J. H. Huddleston presiding.

Although this Committee assumed joint responsibility in the undertaking,, both financially and otherwise, upon the National Association fell the brunt of the labor and responsibility in connection with the collection of the numerous exhibits. Because the responses from exhibitors from all parts of the country were so numerous, the New York City and State exhibits, of which this Committee assumed particular charge, turned out to be something less than one-half of the whole exhibition material. This share of the whole burden was further lessened by the fact that this local material was easier to collect than exhibits from other parts of the country. With the close of the exhibition, the major part of the exhibits, including a set of diagrams, charts, photographs and publications shown by this Committee, were taken in hand by the National Association and sent to one city after another throughout the country until up to September 26th the National Association, in conjunction with local organizations, had placed the exhibition in thirteen cities in which there had been a total attendance of approximately 250,000 persons.

LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITIONS.—It soon became plain at the National Exhibition that, while the attendance was satisfactory as to quantity, yet the tenement house population was not being reached. As it has always been the practice of this Committee to preach among those from whom are particularly recruited the victims of tuberculosis, it was decided that since these would not come to the exhibition the exhibition would be carried to them. To a large extent, therefore, the New York City exhibits were duplicated, and these, together with some outside material, were used for an exhibition showing tuberculosis in its relation to New York City. A schedule was arranged of exhibitions in the city to be held at four settlements, two

churches, one public library and one college museum. The itinerary was unbroken from January 15, when the first of these exhibitions was given, up to June 15, when the material was all kindly stored for the Committee by the Greenpoint Settlement in Brooklyn. With the first of September the material was then turned over to the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which then organized a series of exhibitions similar in general character to those previously held in Manhattan by this Committee, the understanding being that after two months the material would all be returned for its second trip around Manhattan.

The effectiveness of the tuberculosis exhibition has been in the nature of a discovery. This has been so with others, who in many widely scattered parts of the country have shown the exhibition of the National Association, and most assuredly has it been true in New York City. It seems more than probable that it is a plan of operation that has come to stay and to spread; it may, therefore, serve a useful purpose if there is here given some detailed account of the manner in which these Committee exhibitions were handled.

The Committee's Travelling Tuberculosis Exhibition is made up of 249 frames of photographs, charts, etc., 13 models and 10 pathological specimens, all divided into three classes, as shown more particularly by the four-page programs which are liberally distributed at all the exhibition halls. The first division reads "tuberculosis is a preventable disease," and here are the principal part of the Board of Health exhibits, a large chart showing the reduction of the death rate from tuberculosis in New York City from 4.92 in 1881 to 2.66 in 1905, a series of printed instructions for consumptives and those living with them, and diagrams and photographs illustrating generally the educational and preventive work carried on by the Department. The work of the National Consumers' League, of the City Tenement House Department, the State Factory Department, and of the Tenement House Committee and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society are shown here by models, photographs, diagrams, etc.

Perhaps most striking of the exhibits in this section, if not in the whole exhibition, are the full size models of a dark interior bedroom, dirty and crowded with furniture, typical of the rooms in which many a poor man develops tuberculosis, and the adjoining front room with open windows and clean cot, spread with blankets between which have been sewed newspapers as a cheap and at the same time warm covering, representing the changes wrought by visiting nurses and charity visitors.

Under the second division, "tuberculosis is a communicable

disease," is a collection of nine human lungs, presenting the healthy lung, the normal city lung pretty well spotted with dust and dirt, and lungs showing the process of healing and in various stages of disease. As a part of the pathological exhibit and placed around these specimens of lungs, are the Board of Health signs prohibiting spitting, diagrams and photographs illustrating the method of infection through spitting and coughing, and an exhibit of dry brooms, feather dusters, wet paper, moist sawdust, etc., illustrating the right and wrong way to sweep and clean. To still further enforce the practical value of this division of the exhibition there are distributed at this point simple instructions in relation to sweeping and dusting, printed on small cardboards in English on one side and on the reverse side in Yiddish, Italian, German or Bohemian.

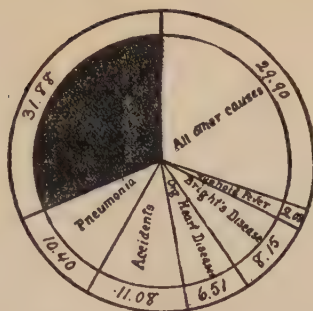
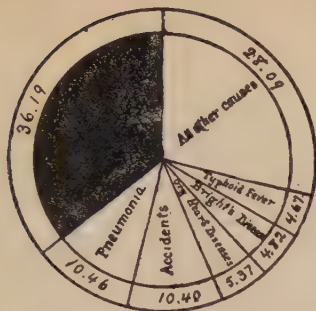
The third and last division of the exhibits is, "tuberculosis is a curable disease," under which come the illustration by means of photographs and models of the work of all of the city tuberculosis hospitals and special tuberculosis dispensaries. Here in the same way are shown models of the Sea Breeze Hospital for Children, of the lean-tos from Loomis Sanatorium, of the White Haven shacks, and photographs from the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium, from the Boston Day Camp and from a number of other places outside of New York City. The exhibits are all labeled and throughout there is the attempt to make the lesson so plain that it will be readily understood by all, while lectures and demonstrations alike try to translate for the practical application of the average man the graphic representation of tuberculosis, preventable, communicable and curable.

With the amount of material that is shown, ease and rapidity of installation is all important, and, therefore, models, picture frames and cases are all so made that they may be handled with the least possible delay and without unnecessary labor. For this setting up of the exhibits, taking from two to three days, is but a small part of the work necessary in connection with each exhibition. After the arrangement of the definite preliminary itinerary, the substitution of other exhibition places for those which have dropped out, and perhaps the complete rearrangement of the whole schedule, it is time to hold a series of conferences, about a month in advance of each exhibition, when the co-operation is sought of the local physicians, settlement workers, school teachers, clergymen and generally all those who are identified with the social work of the particular neighborhood in which the exhibition is to be held; after this, a schedule is arranged for the attendance from ten o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock in the evening of persons competent to explain in turn to small groups of people the meaning of the

20 - 29 Years.

MEN

30 - 44 Years.



# Esposizione di Tubercolosi

Del Comitato per la PREVENZIONE DELLA  
TUBERCOLOSI della Charity Organization Society

sotto gli auspicii del Recreation Settlement, del College Settlement e dell  
University Settlement

Da tenersi nei locali del "SODALIZIO PER LA RICREAZIONE"

186 CHRYSTIE STREET

**LA TUBERCOLOSI** (consunzione) e una malattia prevenibile a curabile, che uccide in New York piu di 10,000 persone all' anno Questa esposizione most-  
ra' per mezzo di fotografie' modelli di case operaie, tende e varii altri diagrammi,  
come questa malattia puo essere evitata e curata.

L'esposizione sara aperta dal

**DOCT. J. H. HUDDLESTON**, Medico dell' ospedale Gouverneur

La sera di **MERCOLEDI, 14 MARZO**, alle ore 8 precise

Vi saranno conferenze illustrate da vedute alla lanterna magica dal

**DOCT. ANTONIO STELLA, (IN ITALIANO)**

La sera di **Giovedì, 22 Marzo**, alle ore 8 precise e dal

**AVV GINO C. SPERANZA, (IN ITALIANO)**

La sera di **Giovedì, 29 Marzo**.

L'esposizione sara aperta al pubblico dalle 10 A. M. alle 11 P. M.

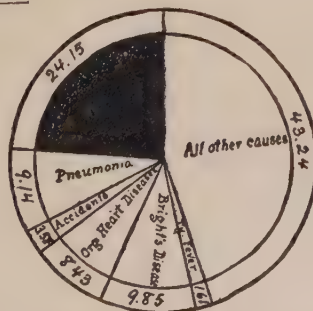
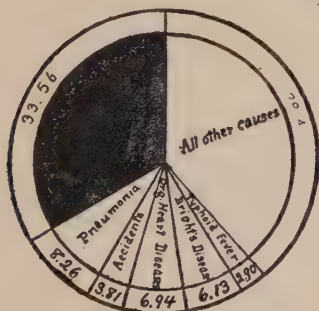
a **MERCOLEDI, 14 MARZO**, a **SABATO. 31 MARZO, 1906**

**ENTRATA LIBERA**

20 - 29 Years.

WOMEN

30 - 44 Years.





different exhibits and the purpose of the exhibition—physicians and nurses are usually asked to do this part of the work, those from the region in which the exhibition is to be held being called upon as far as possible, each member of the group selected for demonstration for each exhibition being asked to volunteer for three periods of two hours each. The Board of Health, realizing the large possibility of these exhibitions, in addition to loaning much exhibition material and department wagons for moving the exhibition from place to place, regularly assigned two physicians for the daily instruction of the school children and thus the task was much lightened of obtaining volunteer instructors in sufficient number to be on hand eight and more hours a day for an almost unbroken period of five months.

While these arrangements are being completed other details are also being attended to. Lectures to be illustrated with the stereopticon lantern have been arranged for, about one-half of these being in the language of the foreigners settled in large numbers in the districts where the exhibitions are to be held. The proper advertising of each exhibition is an important item. In addition to articles sent to all the city newspapers just before the opening of each exhibition, each neighborhood house holding the exhibition prints and distributes from 20,000 to 40,000 or 50,000 handbills and posters. The posters are placed in shop windows and on elevated railway stations, the handbills, of which 292,000 in all were distributed, are printed in English, Italian, Yiddish or German, depending on the nationality of the neighborhood. Handbills and posters alike have printed upon them four large circles showing in diagrammatic form the relation of tuberculosis to other diseases, not with the idea that such diagrams may be generally understood in tenement house districts, but as an advertising feature, striking in appearance and likely to attract attention to the circulars themselves. These handbills in addition to the advertisement of the exhibitions contain the following paragraph, and thus further help to spread the propaganda even though they may not influence all readers to attend the exhibitions:

"Tuberculosis (consumption) is a preventable and curable disease which every year kills 10,000 persons in New York City. This exhibition will show, by means of photographs, models of tenement house rooms, tents, shacks, and tenement houses, etc., etc., the manner in which tuberculosis may be prevented and cured."

On the whole the attendance at these exhibitions has been most satisfactory, running from about 3,000 in the smaller halls to 49,000 in three weeks at the Educational Alliance, a large Hebrew educational and social betterment institution in the con-



gested lower east side of the city. In five months there has been a total attendance of over 82,000 persons.

The most promising single feature of the scheme has been the intelligent interest shown by the children of twelve years of age and upwards who, under arrangement with the Department of Education, have been sent to the exhibitions in charge of their teachers by their school principals as a regular part of their school work. For the instruction of these children the Department of Health has regularly assigned a Department Inspector, Dr. Anna C. Judkins, who in a plain, simple and practical manner explained the exhibits to the children and answered their many questions. In teaching these children the Committee, as well as they, have learned an important lesson. For it almost seems that in the school child lies our chief hope for preventing tuberculosis. We must teach this child what tuberculosis is and how to prevent it and not wait until our task comes to be that of curing this same child grown up to be one more of the city's thousands sick of a preventable disease.

As the plain talk, face to face and man to man, is of more value than the printed page, so is the exhibition superior to the spoken word. It drives the lesson home as nothing can but the sanatorium and the dispensary, and it is even superior to these in that it is a direct appeal, not only to the sick, but to the well. It is to be remembered, too, that this is not merely the substitution of a new method of educating the public; it makes full use of the old methods, while at the same time it adds something distinct and superior to these. Ten lectures may thus be delivered where before there was difficulty in securing an audience for one, thousands upon thousands of circulars are distributed where formerly but a few hundred could be placed. A whole neighborhood is set to talking and thinking about tuberculosis.

The Committee is largely indebted for the success of this phase of its educational campaign to the many physicians, nurses, and others, who volunteered to act as demonstrators, as well as to those who delivered the more formal lectures held in connection with each exhibition. As for the settlements themselves, and the church houses at which these exhibitions were held, to them quite as much as to this Committee are due the results obtained. For after making the preliminary arrangements and actually installing the exhibits, the Committee, as a rule, turned over to these neighborhood houses the complete management of the exhibitions, and with them was placed the major part of the responsibility for the proper carrying out of plans previously mutually agreed upon. It was not one of the least important parts of this method of co-operation that to a number of groups of persons working for the improvement of

the social conditions of their tenement neighbors there was brought home as never before the true social significance of the "disease of the tenements" and the pressing need for thorough-going municipal control of tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of lectures and attendance at these various exhibitions:

WARREN GODDARD HOUSE, JANUARY 16-27.

- Jan. 16.—Dr. Thos. Darlington.  
Mrs. Frederick Nathan.  
" 19.—Dr. W. T. Bull.  
" 20.—Dr. F. E. Beale.  
Dr. Arthur Cilley.  
" 22.—Dr. Charlton Wallace.  
" 23.—Dr. Arthur Cilley.  
" 24.—Dr. Antonio Stella.  
" 25.—Dr. Chas. H. Jaeger.  
" 26.—Dr. Charlton Wallace.  
" 27.—Dr. A. Parry.  
Total Attendance, 2,100.

UNION SETTLEMENT, JANUARY 30—FEBRUARY 13.

- Jan. 31.—Rev. Chas. P. Fagnani, M. D.  
Dr. Chas. H. Jaeger.  
Feb. 1.—Dr. David Bovaid, Jr.  
" 3.—Dr. Chas. H. Jaeger.  
" 5.—Dr. Emil Kober.  
" 6.—Dr. John B. Huber.  
Dr. Louis Scheinberg.  
" 7.—Dr. Sigmund Epstein.  
" 9.—Dr. Antonio Stella.  
" 10.—Dr. Frederick Knowles.  
" 12.—Dr. D. S. D. Jessup.  
Total attendance, 4,318.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, FEBRUARY 20—MARCH 8.

- Feb. 20.—Hon. Robt. W. Heberd.  
Dr. Alfred Meyer.  
" 24.—Dr. Thos. Darlington.  
Dr. S. J. Essenson.  
" 25.—Dr. Chas. H. Jaeger.  
Dr. S. Spiegel.  
" 27.—Dr. A. Jacobi.  
Dr. E. Jonasoff.  
" 28.—Dr. S. A. Knopf.  
Mr. B. Librescu.









- Mar. 3.—Dr. M. Girsdansky.  
           Mr. Joseph Barondess.  
 “ 7.—Rev. H. Masliansky.  
           Dr. Abram Wolbarst.  
 “ 10.—Dr. M. Girsdansky.  
       Total attendance, 49,000.

RECREATION ROOMS AND SETTLEMENT, UNIVERSITY SETTLE-  
 MENT AND COLLEGE SETTLEMENT, MARCH 14-31.

- Mar. 14.—Dr. J. H. Huddleston,  
 “ 16.—Dr. Maurice Fishberg.  
 “ 17.—Dr. Chas. H. Jaeger.  
 “ 29.—Dr. Gino C. Speranza.  
 “ 30.—Dr. M. Girsdansky.  
 “ 31.—Dr. L. Williams.  
       Total attendance, 7,000.

NINTH WARD, APRIL 4—23.

- April 4.—Mr. Eugene A. Philbin.  
           Dr. John H. Haaren.  
           Rev. Percy S. Grant.  
 “ 5.—Dr. Antonio Stella.  
 “ 7.—Dr. Charles H. Jaeger.  
 “ 9.—Dr. John W. Brannan.  
 “ 12.—Rev. Dr. Chas. P. Fagnani.  
 “ 14.—Dr. John B. Huber.  
 “ 16.—Dr. Henry S. Patterson.  
 “ 19.—Dr. Adolph Maroni.  
 “ 20.—Dr. Maximilian Lewson.  
 “ 21.—Dr. Sigmund Epstein.  
       Total attendance, 8,517.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, APRIL 26—MARCH 8.

- April 26.—Dr. Livingston Farrand.  
           Dr. Thomas A. Wood.  
 “ 27.—Dr. B. H. Waters.  
 May 1.—Dr. John B. Huber.  
       Total attendance, 5,716.

ST. GEORGE'S TRADE SCHOOL, MAY 16-26.

- May 14.—Dr. J. S. Billings, Jr.  
       Total Attendance, 3,305.

## GRACE CHURCH SETTLEMENT HOUSE, JUNE 2—16.

June 5.—Dr. Addison W. Baird.  
 “ 8.—Dr. Antonio Stella.  
 “ 11.—Hon. Thos. Darlington.  
 Total attendance, 2,831.

Total attendance at all exhibitions, 82,787.

MASSACHUSETTS EXHIBITION.—What the National Association has been doing in placing exhibitions in the country at large, and what this Committee has been doing with the local exhibitions in New York City, the Boston Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis has been doing for Massachusetts. During the past year this Association has placed its exhibition in seven cities in Massachusetts before about 25,500 people, with the usual accompaniment of public meetings, newspaper notices and co-operation on behalf of civic organizations. To this exhibition also an exhibit of the Committee's work was contributed.

LECTURES.—In addition to the many lectures delivered in connection with the tuberculosis exhibitions, the Committee has this year followed its usual custom of securing the help of volunteer speakers, and churches, settlements and trade unions for popular lectures on tuberculosis, while the Department of Education has also carried on as heretofore a similar series as a part of its system of “Free Evening Lectures for the People.” At all of these lectures, many of which were illustrated with stereopticon views, cards entitled “Don't Give Consumption to Others, Don't Let Others Give It to You,” were distributed; for the Department of Education lectures the Committee provided advertising tickets which were given out among the school children of the schools nearest the lecture centers.

A few lectures were given before trade unions, but not many, owing more perhaps to lack of sufficient effort on the Committee's part than to any unusual disinclination on the part of the unions to hear of tuberculosis. The exhibitions and another large and important piece of work begun this year—the distribution of a \$21,000 relief fund—did not leave time for the organization of an extensive series of lectures separate and in addition to those delivered at the exhibitions. These lectures given by the Committee and by the Department of Education, 54 in all, and with a total attendance of 6,898, are listed in the appendix.

OPEN-AIR LANTERN EXHIBITIONS.—The tuberculosis exhibition carried on this year in this city has been the most powerful agency for the prevention of tuberculosis this Committee has

been directly responsible for. Its effectiveness has been in the nature of a discovery. This year has also seen the beginning by the Board of Health of another scheme of popular education that contains the promise of far-reaching effect. Indeed, it is safe to say that its elaboration along natural and obvious lines will make it one of the most potent factors for the prevention of tuberculosis that that Board has brought forward in its remarkable struggle against tuberculosis. During the summer, in 25 of the small parks of the city and at five recreation piers on the river fronts, there were shown, before crowds varying in numbers from several hundred to two or three thousand, a set of stereopticon slides giving in short sentences easily understood advice in relation to tuberculosis. Along with these sentences pictures were thrown upon the screen which "showed the ways in which the bacilli causing tuberculosis are transmitted, by the cough and expectoration of those who have it, by dust and air filled with particles of their dried sputum; the effect of the disease on the lungs; how overcrowded, dirty, badly ventilated rooms and tenements cause and spread it; how these conditions are being remedied by new building laws; how the Department of Health cares for rooms infected with the germs of consumption by fumigation and the removal and disinfection of bedding and furnishings; how it cares for patients in the Riverside Hospital and finally the possibility of arresting and even curing many cases in country sanatoria, such as that recently opened by the Department at Otisville, Orange County, New York."

We are informed by the Department of Health that next summer these exhibitions will be made more interesting and instructive by

(1.) New photographs taken especially for them. (2.) Translation into Italian and German of the English and Yiddish sentences now used. (3.) The distribution to the spectators of a printed leaflet or card of information and instruction. (4.) Moving pictures. (5.) Combining the exhibition with the park band concerts, when possible.

The idea of these open-air exhibitions originated with Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, who first put it into successful operation in Yonkers. Its peculiar value is that it gets to the crowd, and that the crowd, whether it will or no, cannot escape. Like the flame to the moth is the fascination of the stereopticon to the man in the park.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> As a suggestion for those who would follow this method of reaching people with the anti-tuberculosis propaganda there are here given in full the sentences that have been used with success, with the perhaps obvious warning that in preparing slides for this purpose the shorter the sentences the better, and that the letters should be large, heavy and thick, so as to be easily legible at some distance on an 18-foot screen, a size that has been found serviceable.

**TRADE UNIONS.**—The work with the trade unions has been confined principally to that which came up while arrangements were being made for a trade union meeting in connection with the American Tuberculosis Exhibition. A representative of the joint exhibition committee, appointed to enlist the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, was accorded the privilege of addressing the Federation at its 25th Annual Convention in Pittsburg on November 15, 1905. The short address at that time delivered to the delegates met with close attention, was afterwards reprinted in full in the daily bulletin of the Federation, in the annual report of the Convention, and finally to the number of 35,000 copies in pamphlet form, both in the pamphlet

1. Consumption causes more deaths than any other disease. Nearly one-third of all the people who die between twenty and forty-five years of age die of consumption.
2. If you want to know how to protect yourself and your family from consumption, take time to read these bulletins.
3. Consumption attacks especially those who live in crowded or badly ventilated rooms.
4. Consumption is caused by the poison present in the consumptive's spit. The poisonous spit dries and goes as dust into other people's lungs.
5. A little poisonous spit, when scattered in dust, is enough to affect dozens of people.  
People who spit on the floors of their homes spread the disease.
6. Consumption is caused by the dust from dried spit.  
Workmen who spit on the floors of the work-shops spread the disease.
7. People who spit on the sidewalks, where women get it on their dresses and take the poison home, spread the disease.
8. Stop spitting, excepting into spittoons or into the gutters; you may have consumption and not know it.
9. Don't spit on floors.  
Don't spit in corners of rooms.  
You may have consumption and not know it.
10. Don't spit on stairs.  
Consumption is caused by the dust from dried spit.  
Don't spit on sidewalks.
11. If you have consumption, don't give it to others by spitting.  
If you have not, don't let others give it to you.
12. A consumptive who coughs and spits anywhere and everywhere is a danger to the community.  
13. He is a danger to the neighborhood.  
He is a danger to the family.  
He will poison the house he lives in.
14. A consumptive who coughs and spits anywhere and everywhere must be made to stop it. He is a danger to his family.
15. If he will not stop spitting, he should be reported to the Board of Health as a dangerous nuisance.
16. A consumptive should spit into a cloth or paper which can be burned. If he spits anywhere else he is a source of danger to you and your family.
17. A careful consumptive, one who coughs into a handkerchief and spits into it, or into anything that can be boiled or burned, is perfectly safe to be about you.
18. Be kind to the careful consumptive, as you would have others kind to you if you were sick.
19. The only consumptive to be afraid of is the careless consumptive.  
He is a danger to the neighborhood.  
He coughs and spits anywhere and everywhere.
20. Sunlight and fresh air kill the poison in the consumptive's spit.
21. In dark, damp or poorly ventilated rooms, the poison remains for months a source of danger.
22. Rooms which have been occupied by a consumptive should be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected by the Board of Health.
23. See that you have fresh air in your homes.  
See that you have fresh air in your workshops.
24. Don't live in a room where there is no fresh air.  
Don't work in a room where there is no fresh air.  
Don't sleep in a room where there is no fresh air.



and in the permanent report diagrams on tuberculosis taken from the Committee's Handbook being added. Further than this, as an evidence of its interest in the subject, the Convention appointed a standing committee on tuberculosis, which committee, before the adjournment of the Convention, submitted a report which was adopted, containing the following significant statements:

"Tuberculosis is a matter of very direct and personal concern to every member of the laboring class, and its effect on the sick and death benefits is such that it has an important bearing on the financial welfare of many unions.

"It is undisputed that there is a direct relation between improvement in factory and shop conditions, proper hours of labor, and adequate scales of wages.

"It is acknowledged that the death rate from this disease among union men is less than it is among non-union men. Hospitals and sanatoriums for the cure of tuberculosis are praiseworthy institutions, but we should leave the operation and maintenance of them to others. Our work is to cut off the supply of patients and to make hospitals and sanatoriums unnecessary."

The report then went on to recommend the use of the "Don't" card published by this Committee, the following matter, typical of the trade union man's point of view in the fight against tuberculosis being added by the Convention:

"In order to aid in reducing the horrors of tuberculosis to a minimum the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the Ameri-

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25. The trouble is that people don't let air enough or sunlight enough into their homes.

26. If you suspect that you have consumption—

If you have a slight, persistent cough—

27. If you are gradually, steadily, losing weight—

If you are beginning to feel tired all the time—

28. If you have a slight feverishness every afternoon—

29. Go at once to your family physician, or if you are not able to do that, go at once to a dispensary.

30. Don't waste time or money on patent medicines or "Consumption cures." They don't cure.

31. Consumption may be cured, if taken in time, but usually not otherwise.

32. Patent medicines do not cure consumption, most of them are practically alcoholic drinks in disguise.

33. They brace you up for a little while, after that you are worse than before.

34. "Consumption cures" do not cure consumption. While you are taking them you are losing time, and time you cannot afford to lose.

35. The treatment of consumption is fresh air day and night. Rest as much as possible. Food—as much as you can take.

36. Fresh air—day and night, Summer and Winter.

Rest—All you can get.

Food—all you can eat—plain food, bread and butter and milk.

37. Fresh Air, Rest, Food. These give you your chance to get well of consumption.

38. Medicine will help, but it is not so important.

Avoid alcoholic drinks if you have consumption.

39. Alcoholic drinks are particularly bad for persons suffering from consumption. They do not cure—they kill.

40. Few people were ever benefited by the use of alcohol.

Thousands of people have been ruined by it.

41. Self-indulgence and intemperance are very bad for the body.

Vice, which weakens the strong, kills the weak.

can Federation of Labor recommends strongly discussion and furtherance of the following subjects:

Continued agitation for a shorter workday to a maximum of eight hours.

Increased demand for a higher minimum of pay for labor performed.

Encouragement of out-of-door exercise.

Formation of fresh-air clubs.

Recommendation of temperate habits, including a diminution of the use of intoxicants.

Release from work at least one full day in seven.

Playgrounds for children adjacent to all public schools.

Large, open "breathing spaces" interspersed in all cities.

Total elimination of the sweat-shop system.

Rigid inspection of mines, mills, factories and workshops.

A Saturday half-holiday at least during the summer months.

Incorporation in trade agreements and in collective bargains governing working conditions, of stipulations for suitable sanitation and ventilation.

That wherever possible the suburban residence idea be strongly favored, coupled with a demand for one-half rates on steam and trolley lines during the usual hours of going to and returning from work.

Further agitation for better rooms and fresh-air ventilation in all living apartments.

A positive demand for the passage of rigid anti-child labor laws in States where they do not now exist.

In the same degree that the trade union movement becomes powerful will it establish such improved conditions that will check and eliminate the ravages of consumption.

It is then your first duty to join a union and work for its advancement.

While unionism is doing its work in this direction it will be to your advantage to study and observe the following instructions." At this point the report takes up the other maxims for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis contained in this Committee's circular, "Don't Give Consumption to Others, Don't let others give it to you."

The Central Federated Union in New York also received at different times delegates from this Committee, and the Federation and the Central Federation Union both sent to the National Tuberculosis Exhibition delegates who delivered addresses at the trade union meeting there held.

The unions are willing to help in their own way in the tuberculosis crusade. It remains for the organizers of the movement

in New York City as elsewhere to constantly seek their co-operation and develop and direct their strength.

NEWSPAPERS.—With six articles on tuberculosis printed in the New York *Evening Journal* was reached the highwater mark of circulation of any of the Committee's publications on tuberculosis. These articles, short and popular in tone, appeared in six different issues of this widely read newspaper, and being given the best space—the back page, alongside of the editorial column—attracted a good deal of attention.

ORDERS FOR "DON'T" CARDS.—In order to increase the circulation of the brief cards on tuberculosis issued by the Committee, in May and June a circular letter was sent to some 3,000 manufacturers and merchants asking them if they would distribute these cards, one to each of their employees at the close of the day's work, so that each worker might take a card to his home. To make acceptance of the offer as near mechanical as possible, enclosed in the letters were samples of the cards together with postal cards addressed to the Committee and reading as follows:

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

Please deliver to us, at your expense, cards entitled "Don't Give Consumption To Others, Don't Let Others Give It To You," in the following quantities:

.....	Printed in English	
.....	" " Yiddish	
.....	" " Italian	.....Name
.....	" " German	.....Address
.....	" " Bohemian	

Thus 44,563 of these cards were given out by different employers.

The same offer made to all the hospitals and dispensaries in the city and to many churches and settlements resulted in orders for 41,700 cards to hospitals and dispensaries and 12,660 to churches and settlements. Through these ways and at the exhibitions and at lectures a total of about 234,000 of these cards were carefully distributed during the year.

PROTEST AGAINST SENDING CONSUMPTIVES AWAY FROM THE CITY.—One of the cruelties most frequently put upon the poor consumptive and one of the harsh burdens placed upon other

## FREE DISPENSARIES AND CLINICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 247 Sixth Avenue (5th Street).** Daily, except Sundays and Holidays, 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 8 to 9 P. M.

**BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 1st Avenue (1st Street).** Out-Patient Department, foot of Governor Street, Monday, Wednesday and Holidays, 1 to 4:30 P. M.

**GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, Water Street, foot of Governor Street.** Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 11 to 1 P. M.

**MARLEN HOSPITAL, foot of East 120th Street.** Daily, except Sundays and Holidays, 1 to 4 P. M.

**N. Y. POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL, Room 4, Second Avenue and 20th Street.** Daily, except Sundays and Holidays, 7 to 8 P. M. Open also Sundays and Holidays, 1 to 2 P. M. (Patients resorting for the first time should go at the evening hour.)

**N. Y. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, 214 East 10th Street.** Daily, except Sundays and Holidays, at 2 P. M.

**VANDERBILT CLINIC, 60th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.** Daily except Sundays and Holidays, 2 to 3 P. M.

**PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, Madison Avenue and 76th Street.** Daily, except Sundays and Holidays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.

**The Committee on Sanitation of the Central Federated Union of New York.**

**The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society,**  
105 East 23d Street, New York City.

## Don't Give Consumption to Others

## Don't let Others Give It to You

*The Committee on Sanitation  
of the Central Federated Union  
of New York*

*The Committee on the Prevention of  
Tuberculosis of the Charity  
Organization Society*

*105 East 23d Street, New York City*



Cardboard circular (reduced 1/2). During the year 234,000 of these, printed in English, Bohemian, German, Italian and Yiddish, have been distributed.

## HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

The spit and the small particles coughed up and sneezed out by consumptives are many who do not know that they have consumption. These germs living germs too small to be seen. THESE GERMS ARE THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

DON'T SPIT ON SIDEWALKS—it spreads disease, and it is against the law.

DON'T SPIT ON THE FLOORS of your rooms or hallways.

DON'T SPIT ON THE FLOOR of your shop.

WHEN YOU SPIT, spit in the gutter or into a spittoon. Have your own spittoons—half full of water, and clean them out at least once a day with hot water.

DON'T COUGH WITHOUT holding a handkerchief or your hand over your mouth.

DON'T LIVE IN ROOMS where there is no fresh air.

DON'T WORK IN ROOMS where there is no fresh air.

DON'T SLEEP IN ROOMS where there is no fresh air.

Keep at least one window open in your bedroom day and night.

Fresh air helps to kill the consumption germ.

Fresh air helps to keep you strong and healthy.

DON'T EAT with soiled hands—wash them first.

DON'T NEGLECT A COLD or a cough.

## HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or a dispensary. If you go in time you CAN BE CURED: if you wait until you are so sick that you cannot work any longer, you are very weak, it may be too late, and the rate it will in the end mean more time out of work and more wages lost than if you had taken care of yourself at the start.

DON'T DRINK WHISKEY, beer, or other intoxicating drinks; they will do you no good, but will make it harder for you to get well.

DON'T SLEEP IN THE SAME BED with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room.

GOOD FOOD, FRESH AIR, AND REST are the best cures. Keep in the sunshine as much as possible, and KEEP YOUR WINDS BLOWING. In winter and summer, night and day—fresh air, light and day, is good for you.

GO TO A HOSPITAL WHILE YOU CAN AND BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. There you can get the best treatment and the best rest, all the fresh air, and all the food which you need.

THE CAREFUL AND CLEAN CONSUMPTIVE IS NOT DANGEROUS TO THOSE WITH WHOM HE LIVES AND WORKS.

(See over.)



communities by this and other cities has come from the thoughtless practice of sending westward, southward, anywhere away from home, those poor consumptives for whom physicians and friends will hold out no other hope. To those who are familiar with the results both to patients and to these other communities of this unloading of destitute invalids in Phoenix, Denver, Los Angeles and similar places, it need not be said that in mailing the following letter to 8,600 physicians in this city any opinion was being expressed on the mooted question of the value of climate in the treatment of tuberculosis; only a much needed note of warning was being sounded to those who see "in the country" and especially in "the West" a land of promise for the consumptive, no matter what his physical condition, no matter how meager his financial resources:

NOVEMBER 27, 1905.

DEAR DOCTOR:

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society takes this opportunity while the American Tuberculosis Exhibition is being held at the Natural History Museum, and while the subject of tuberculosis is prominently before the community, to call to the attention of the medical profession of the City of New York the consequences arising from the practice of sending poor consumptives to such States as Arizona, Colorado and California. Extensive experience has taught us that, difficult as it may be for a poor man to recover from tuberculosis in this city, he is better off here among his friends and relatives, where there are more adequate hospital and dispensary facilities, than he is far from home, where he is thrown entirely upon his own resources and where the great number of consumptives willing to work at the lowest wages make the finding of employment, especially of suitable employment, almost impossible.

Favorable results from climate can hardly be looked for unless at least \$10 per week can be spent for board and lodging. The stranger, who has spent a large part of his savings on railroad fare, soon finds himself without work, living in the poorest rooms, eating the scantiest and cheapest food.

The practice of advising the removal to other climates thus defeats its own aims and casts upon the charity of other communities a burden which they should not and cannot sustain.

We invite the co-operation of the medical profession, therefore, in preventing persons suffering from tuberculosis from being sent to other States unless:

(a) They are physically able to work and have secured in advance a definite assurance of the opportunity to perform work

of a proper character at wages sufficient for their suitable support; or,

(b) Unless they have at their disposal at least \$250 in addition to railroad fare.

Respectfully yours,

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE  
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

VENTILATION.—If at any time the immense difference between the educational work performed in the tenements now and ten years ago leads us to look for the day when the tenement population will sleep with windows open, when they will be able even to obtain protection against conditions of work that will then be generally recognized as common carriers of tuberculosis, when in fact tuberculosis is no longer the poor man's burden, then perhaps health officers and organizations for the protection of the public health giving an increased attention to housing conditions of the well-to-do, the offices, theatres, churches and schools supervised and maintained by the well-informed, will be able to put into effect an anti-tuberculosis crusade among the neglected rich. The way community buildings are now swept, their vitiated and over-heated air, the atmosphere in which the city business man lives and works, is an odd example of the tenacity of habit and of the influence that emanates from such good old products of a by-gone day as the feather duster. As for our schools, if the occasional reports of teachers and visitors are to be believed, at least they are not at all examples to pupils of how rooms should be ventilated and cleaned. One wonders how the teacher, speaking on hygiene in an over-heated and badly ventilated room, impresses her lesson upon her flushed and irritable pupils, just as one marvels to see tuberculosis discussed at a National Conference of Charities and Corrections in a gas-lighted basement, where the only apparent means of ventilation for 150 or more persons is one window, open perhaps six inches.

At a time when an investigation of school rooms was being made at the suggestion of this Committee the following significant dialogue was heard: "Our apparatus does not work because you open your windows," said the agent of a ventilating system; to which the principal replied, "We have to open our windows because your apparatus does not work." To design systems of ventilation that will work is not the function of the Committee. Suffice now to say that, in so far as class rooms are not properly ventilated and cleaned, an educational opportunity of the highest order is lost to the coming generation.

Similar conditions obtain in many office buildings. Here, for instance, is the analysis made by Mr. W. McKim Marriott, of Cornell University Medical College, of the air in the rooms of a typical modern office buildings:

Analysis of air in \* \* \* made Feb. 16, 1906, 10 to 11 A. M.

All readings are parts of carbon dioxid in 10,000 parts of air, and are reduced to standard conditions of temperature and pressure; 0° centigrade and 760 millimetres of mercury.

Room I. Temperature 23°C. Pressure 773 mms. Parts  
of carbon dioxid per 10,000 air..... 6.89

Room II. Temperature 21°C. Pressure 773 mms. Parts  
of carbon dioxid per 10,000 air..... 5.27

Air of street taken on window sill outside room

II. Temperature 2°C. Pressure 780 mms.  
Parts of carbon dioxide per 10,000 air..... 4.36

Dr. C. G. L., Wolf, of the Chemical Laboratory of Cornell University Medical College, adds by way of explanation: "The reports are given in parts of carbon dioxid (carbonic acid gas) in 10,000 parts of air. This carbon dioxid is not in itself harmful, and is found in outside air, as is seen from the analysis, to about 4 parts in 10,000. It is given off during respiration, and is, therefore, the best index of the ventilation that we possess.

"Authorities are agreed that in living rooms the carbon dioxid should not exceed 6 parts in 10,000. A room which contains more than that amount is not in a sanitary condition. It will be noted that Room I comes below this figure, while Room II is nearly a whole part above. I should conclude that this room was in a distinctly badly ventilated condition."

Pursuing this subject the Committee was enabled to obtain, through the kindness of Dr. Wolf and Mr. Marriott, for the use of Hon. P. T. Sherman, Commissioner of Labor, a series of tests in six factories. The results secured together with Mr. Marriott's explanation have been printed in *Charities and the Commons*, Vol. XVII, No. 6. They present an interesting commentary on a neglected phase of the many-sided tuberculosis problem, and lead to the conclusion reached by Mr. Marriott that there is no reason why New York should not pass and enforce a measure requiring pure air in factories and workshops, as is done in England and in some States in this country.

CLEANING.—Methods of cleaning are still in vogue that have come down to us from the days when the wrath of God was held responsible for a disease that by the ignorance of man

was fostered behind closed windows and spread with housewifely industry by the feather duster. To this particular part of the tuberculosis problem the Committee has this year called some attention by issuing 52,500 copies of a few homely paragraphs on proper and improper methods of sweeping, printed on small cardboards in English on one side, in German, Bohemian, Yiddish or Italian on the other. The Board of Health has adopted the card for wider distribution, and it may now be looked upon as one of the regular accompaniments of the anti-tuberculosis movement in this city.

By dint of constant preaching here, too, we may some day see a change. One who insisted that the Board of Health should fumigate the rooms where one of the Committee's tuberculosis exhibitions had been held, and who argued the point while the litter from the departed show was being put out of sight with dry brooms and feather dusters, after all, was but like those who give their time or money to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and allow their offices and homes to be cleaned in a way that was excusable perhaps when the present generation of cleaners learned an art which now they still practice unmodified, and with an unabated energy, in spite of the teachings of scientists and physicians.

**HOSPITALS.**—During the year three hospital projects have assumed definite shape. These are each of such importance that together they promise to make an almost complete change in the tuberculosis hospital situation in New York City. The New York City Country Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Otisville, N. Y., the first municipal country sanatorium in the world, was opened for the reception of patients in June; plans for a two-million dollar institution of 800 beds, to be situated on Staten Island, were approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and one million dollars were appropriated on this account; and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has succeeded in raising \$250,000 for the erection of a seaside hospital for children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones, joints and glands.

The opening of the Otisville Sanatorium is the culmination of five years of work on the part of the city to overcome the opposition of rural communities to the attempt to secure for the city's poor consumptives sanatorium care in the country. The Department of Health has finally been successful in securing, at an elevation of 1,400 feet, 1,200 acres at Otisville, Orange County, 90 miles from the city. Thus far, for the purchase of the property, the erection of buildings and maintenance \$320,000 have been appropriated, and as we go to press the institution is



caring for 50 patients. As this sanatorium increases in size until it reaches its maximum of 500 beds, it will be of inestimable value to thousands of poor consumptives too advanced and too poor for our private sanatoriums, but still of that favorable class for whom the present city tuberculosis hospitals are unsuitable.

The fund for the seaside hospital for tuberculous children is the outcome of the successful work carried on among such children by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor since 1904 at its Sea Breeze Hospital at Coney Island. Ten architects are now preparing, in competition, plans for a sanatorium, and when completed it is proposed to present the plan to the city, which is asked to provide a site and to insure further maintenance. The convincing success of the Society's experiment at Sea Breeze and the results obtained in Europe with the seaside treatment of children suffering from tuberculosis of a non-pulmonary nature, indicate that the new hospital will afford facilities for the best treatment of a class of tuberculosis sufferers now almost wholly neglected in this country, while at the same time it will present to the city and the country at large a valuable and much needed object lesson.

The projected institution on Staten Island, the Sea View Sanatorium, as at present it is called, has been planned because of the pressing and immediate need for a large number of additional beds for the consumptives now applying for hospital treatment. Every facility the city now has is taxed to its utmost. The Tuberculosis Infirmary of the Metropolitan Hospital with about 580 beds, during the winter months is caring for many more patients than it can properly accommodate, while the city in the year 1905 maintained in private institutions at a per diem cost per patient of 80 cents no less than 2,470 patients for 242,539 hospital days at a total expenditure of \$194,030.

Again here, as when it was proposed to erect a municipal sanatorium in the country, the city has met with very determined opposition in certain quarters, hostility having gone so far as to lead to the introduction of a bill in the legislature which would have confined the city to the narrow limits of Manhattan in providing additional and urgently needed hospitals for the tuberculosis sufferers of that borough.

The legislature having failed to take action, injunction proceedings have now been brought against the Commissioner of Charities just as he is ready to advertise for bids for the construction of the buildings. The danger of infection to the neighboring population, the effect on surrounding property values, and the undesirable character of the patients who would occupy the proposed institution, have again been brought forward by

the opposition, quite disregarding the fact that it is a communicable disease—tuberculosis—not a contagious one like small-pox which it is planned to treat, and that the institution, moreover, is to be situated on property which now is, and for 200 years has been, the site of an almshouse, and which, further, is now also occupied by a fumigating plant of the Department of Health. A sub-committee appointed to report on this project, after the holding of a number of meetings and personal examination of the proposed site (about 15 acres, on ground 400 feet above sea level, said to be the highest point on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida), reached the following conclusions:

I.—That it is highly desirable that a large public hospital should at once be erected for the poor consumptives of New York City.

II.—That such hospital should be erected somewhere within the city limits.

- (1) The difficulties and delays of meeting the requirements of the law enacted as a result of the efforts to obtain a country site for a municipal sanatorium make it seem improbable that the necessary consents could be obtained for a hospital outside the city limits for the treatment of the class of consumptives to be cared for in the institution proposed.
- (2) In order to induce a large class of patients in need of hospital treatment to undergo such treatment, it is necessary to have the hospital within easy access of their relatives and friends.
- (3) Cheapness of transportation to and from such an institution is important both for the friends of the patients and for the institution.

III.—There is nothing objectionable in the site itself, and on the other hand it presents certain manifest advantages, as follows:

- (1) Accessibility.
- (2) Distance from populated sections of the city.
- (3) The extent of the grounds is so great that no buildings can be placed in the immediate vicinity of the hospital.
- (4) Local opposition should be less here than at any other site on account of the present use of the land.

- (5) Water supply, facilities for drainage, altitude, protection from winds and the southern exposure of the slope.
- (6) Patients may be transferred to or from the institution direct by Department boats and wagons.
- (7) Opportunities for truck farming.

INVESTIGATION OF HOSPITAL SITUATION.—Early in January the Committee took under advisement the need for an inquiry into the whole tuberculosis situation in the city, setting forth to the Mayor its views “that the prevention and cure of tuberculosis is a distinct municipal problem separate and apart from the broader subject of the general hospital situation in this city \* \* \* and that the time is opportune for an official investigation into the whole matter of the relief and care of the tuberculous in this city.”

The Mayor thereafter appointing a Commission to consider the hospital situation as a whole and this Committee deeming that a report from it to such Commission would be serviceable, a sub-committee was appointed “to report to this Committee a general scheme for the care of tuberculosis in New York City.” This sub-committee, composed of Dr. Janeway, Chairman; Dr. Biggs, Dr. Bryant, Mr. Cox, Mr. Devine, Mr. Folks, Dr. James, Dr. Knopf and Dr. Thompson and the Secretary, after extended discussion of the situation then engaged Mr. Christopher Easton as investigator. As we go to press a comprehensive report, the result of five months’ work, is being framed, which, after it has been reviewed by the general committee, it is proposed to submit to the Hospital Commission.\*

PAUL KENNADAY,  
*Secretary.*

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\* This report, being Part III of the Committee’s annual report, is printed with Parts I and II, in a separate volume, and may be had on application to the Secretary.

# REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....	\$1,084.35
Contributions. ....	3,686.00
Sales of publications.....	374.81
Loan from Tuberculosis Relief Fund.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,145.16

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and Wages.....	\$2,421.46
Printing and stationery.....	1,192.33
Postage. ....	665.48
Stereopticon Lectures. ....	127.30
Exhibition expenses. ....	1,095.35
Physician's salary at Gouverneur Clinic*.....	80.00
Petty expenses .....	242.53
Balance on hand September 30, 1906.....	320.71
	<hr/>
	\$6,145.16

I have examined the account of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis and have found it correct.

(Signed) **FREDERICK C. MANVEL**, Auditor.

*Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.*

## Appendix.

### LECTURE SEASON, 1905-6.

DATE.	LECTURER.	LECTURE CENTRE.	ATTENDANCE.
1905.			
Oct. 11.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 171, Manhattan.....	60
" 12.	Dr. John B. Huber.....	*P. S. 44, Manhattan.....	61
" 17.	Dr. John B. Huber.....	Clara de Hirsch Home.....	200
" 17.	Dr. Herman Lorber.....	University Settlement.....	217
" 22.	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	*P. S. 172, Manhattan.....	198
" 29.	Dr. Antonio Stella.....	*P. S. 133, Brooklyn.....	138
Nov. 10.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 117, Brooklyn.....	265
" 10.	Mr. Paul Kennaday.....	Employes Geo. B. Miller Co.	75
" 16.	Dr. John B. Huber.....	Hartley House.....	40
" 16.	Dr. P. A. Johnson and Dr. I. W. Kingsbury..	St. Phillip's Parish House...	125
" 16.	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst.....	King's Daughters House....	50
" 18.	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst.....	Normal College Alumnæ House .....	30
" 18.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	Calvary Church.....	60
" 20.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*P. S. 135, Manhattan.....	263
" 15.	Dr. L. R. Williams and Dr. Walker .....	Amity House.....	20

\* Special contribution.



DATE.	LECTURER.	LECTURE CENTRE.	ATTENDANCE.
Dec. 3.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	*P. S. 83, Manhattan.....	52
" 10.	Dr. Johannes Hoving...	Mount Memorial Hall.....	250
" 12.	Dr. Herman Lorber....	Nurses Settlement.....	52
" 12.	Dr. John B. Huber....	*Flushing High School, Queens .....	187
" 12.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 16, Richmond.....	105
" 13.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 39, Queens.....	71
" 14.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 82, Manhattan.....	118
" 14.	Dr. I. W. Kingsbury...	St. Bartholomew's Parish House .....	12
" 18.	Dr. L. R. Williams....	Educational Alliance.....	100
" 13.	Dr. L. R. Williams....	Amity House.....	20
1906.			
Jan. 6.	Dr. E. L. Dow.....	Christodora House.....	150
" 12.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 14, Queens.....	124
" 16.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*Institute Hall, Brooklyn...	182
" 16.	Dr. Henry L. Shively...	Gospel Settlement .....	80
" 25.	Dr. John B. Huber....	German Evan. Lutheran Imm. Church.....	200
" 26.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 33, Bronx.....	137
" 30.	Mr. Paul Kennaday....	Church of the Ascension....	21
Feb. 2.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	Long Acre League.....	275
" 5.	Dr. A. L. Wolbarst...	Church of Sea and Land....	45
" 6.	Dr. John B. Huber....	*P. S. 57, Queens.....	110
" 7.	Dr. John B. Huber....	College Settlement.....	25
" 9.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 83, Brooklyn.....	133
" 12.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 137, Brooklyn.....	483
" 12.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	*Lafayette Hall, Bronx....	210
" 16.	Dr. M. Girsdansky....	Consumptives Relief League.	100
" 19.	Dr. S. A. Knopf.....	Maxwell House, Brooklyn..	44
" 26.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 33, Manhattan.....	75
Mar. 9.	Dr. John B. Huber....	*P. S. 80, Brooklyn.....	259
" 12.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	University Settlement.....	230
" 14.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 58, Queens.....	269
Apr. 9.	Dr. John B. Huber....	*P. S. 7, Bronx (no lecture)	5
" 9.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*St. Peter's Hall, Manhattan	88
" 10.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 16, Queens.....	88
" 16.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*P. S. 133, Brooklyn.....	63
" 23.	Dr. A. W. Baird.....	*Reformed Church, Rich- mond. ....	29
May 22.	Mr. F. H. Miller, Dr. S. Piano, Organ & Musical In- Epstein .....	strument Workers.....	150
" 25.	Mr. F. H. Hiller.....	Sterling Silver Finishers...	66
" 25.	Dr. Charlton Wallace...	Enterprise Asc. of Steam- fitters .....	155
" 26.	Dr. Johannes Hoving...	Madison Ave. Church.....	250
June 6.	Mr. Paul Kennaday....	Carriage & Wagon Workers.	50
" 27.	Mr. Christopher Easton.	Cigar Makers.....	100
Total .....			
29.	*Dept. of Education Lectures.....		4,264
25.	Committee Lectures .....		2,701
			<hr/> 6,965
54			

## PART II.—RELIEF WORK.

## REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NEED OF A RELIEF FUND.—As interest in the subject of tuberculosis has grown in New York City in the past few years, and as agencies caring for the tuberculous poor have increased, physicians and charity workers alike have had it impressed upon them that something more was needed in the treatment of this class of the sick than has thus far been undertaken. On the one hand the dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculosis were increasing in number and clinic classes were becoming larger; on the other, cases of tuberculosis referred to organizations administering relief were becoming more and more frequent. Lack of adequate funds prevented the co-operation on the part of the Charity Organization Society with the dispensaries from being as effective as was desirable. For the same reason the Charity Organization Society was unable to make the best use of hospitals and sanatoriums to which consumptives for their own sake and that of their families might have been induced to go if funds had been available to look after families left behind by father, mother or other bread-winner.

\$20,000 FUND SUBSCRIBED.—Accordingly steps were taken in the early part of the present year to raise \$20,000 for tuberculosis relief purposes, a sum which seemed the smallest with which could be taken up the large task in hand. Conditional upon the balance of \$12,500 being contributed by others, Mr. John D. Rockefeller promised to give \$7,500, and within a few months the fund was completed in the following manner:

Robert S. Brewster.....	\$2,500
Andrew Carnegie. ....	1,000
Harvey E. Fisk.....	500
Edward S. Harkness.....	5,000
John S. Huyler.....	500
V. Everit Macy.....	1,000
John D. Rockefeller.....	7,500
Grant B. Schley.....	2,500
	————— \$20,500

To the above amount there has been added from the balance of a former small relief account, from interest and from other subscriptions the sum of \$674.45, making a total fund for the Society's use of \$21,174.45.

ORGANIZATION OF SUB-COMMITTEE.—To the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, to whom the administration of this fund was entrusted, it seemed that the work might best be done through a not too large sub-committee, composed on the one hand of physicians directly responsible for the larger part of the special tuberculosis dispensary work carried on in the city, and on the other hand of such members of the Charity Organization Society as could particularly well represent the general policy of the Society in the matter of relief and charitable assistance.<sup>1</sup>

A Committee was therefore organized with the following personnel:

Dr. James Alex. Miller, Chairman, Director Bellevue Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Dr. J. H. Huddleston, Visiting Physician Gouverneur Hospital.

Dr. B. H. Waters, Chief of Division of Communicable Diseases, Department of Health.

Dr. Henry L. Shively, Physician in Charge Department of Heart and Lungs, Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. S. F. Hallock, Chairman of C. O. S. Committee on District Work.

Mr. Gaylord S. White, Member of Yorkville District Committee of C. O. S.

Mr. C. C. Carstens, Assistant Secretary of C. O. S., in charge of the case work of the Society.

Mr. Paul Kennaday, Secretary of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the C. O. S.

To this sub-Committee, which assumed the name of the Tuberculosis Relief Committee, was turned over the relief work

<sup>1</sup>The following is the general scheme of the Charity Organization Society in caring for applicants:

In the first instance, applicants for relief are reported to the Joint Application Bureau or to the Registration Bureau. If they are found to be cases already under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, or Jewish cases, coming under the supervision of the United Hebrew Charities, they are referred to one or the other of those societies, which then takes entire charge of the case. If they are new cases, or former C. O. S. cases, the Investigating Department makes such inquiry as is necessary, and where the need is but temporary, keeps them under care until that need has been met. If, on the other hand, the case is one requiring more or less extended treatment, it is then made a "district case" and sent for supervision, and relief, if necessary, to one of the ten district offices of the Society located in various parts of Manhattan and in the Bronx.

These district offices are each in charge of a district agent, who is advised, at stated times, by her district committee. Through frequent discussions of individual cases by district agents and the officer in the Central Office having general charge of the society's "case work," by regular weekly meetings between all agents and the General Secretary of the society and by a Committee on District Work meeting every two weeks and composed of representatives from district committees, the general policy of the society is kept uniform at the same time that latitude is given to the districts to carry out such measures as they consider best fitted to the solution of their own individual cases.

of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, with no restrictions, except the very general one running with the original contributions, that the fund should be used for relief of those suffering from tuberculosis.

GENERAL PLAN OF OPERATION.—Various methods for carrying on the work were open to the Committee, all containing good points and all open to some objections. It was finally decided that on the whole the best results were to be obtained through making use, as far as possible, of the agencies already at hand in the Charity Organization Society and in the tuberculosis dispensaries in the city. This method had certain distinct advantages. In the first place, it was based upon the conviction that tuberculosis is a municipal problem and that however large the relief fund at the Committee's disposal, the individuals to be directly benefited through financial assistance could be but a small portion of the total of those requiring such aid, and that, therefore, the Committee should so plan that its influence in the treatment of particular cases should be effective on the bigger problem of dispensary and charitable care for consumptives in general.

The Committee further considered that the plan adopted would prevent the duplication of existing machinery, that there would be avoided the sending of additional visitors among the consumptive poor, already receiving, in some cases, more than they wanted or required of such form of supervision. Finally this plan would reduce the expenses of administration to a minimum.

Such actual experience as was at hand to go by—that gained in 1903, when for a short period the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis took over the tuberculosis relief work of the Charity Organization Society—seemed to further show that it would be best to leave the actual relief of persons applying for aid from the Committee funds to the usual agencies of the Society, and not to try to separate the relief of consumptives from the care and continuing oversight of the consumptive's family. For tuberculosis among the poor of the New York City tenements is inextricably bound up with accompanying conditions requiring just such care as the Charity Organization Society is designed to give.

MEDICAL REPORT AS BASIS.—The Committee has, then, gone about its work in the following manner. As a basis to the consideration of a case the Committee requires a medical report showing stage of disease, whether the patient is ambulant or bed, what the general condition is, patient's ability to work,



prognosis, whether extra diet is being given, and examining physician's recommendations.<sup>1</sup>

These reports are mailed to the Committee by either the Department of Health, Bellevue, Presbyterian, Gouverneur, or Harlem Hospital Dispensaries. Although in exceptional cases reports are received from other dispensaries than those represented on the Committee, yet in order to obtain, as far as possible, uniformity of standard in all reports, practically all cases are laid before the Committee after physical examination at one or the other of these five dispensaries which by the plan of organization are brought into very close touch with the relief work supervised by the Committee. Too much extra labor cannot be asked for from over-worked dispensary physicians, and so the report cards furnished to the dispensaries do not call for elaborate information or details of physical signs. Recommendations as to treatment, however, are thus suggested by an examining physician, who has full knowledge of the physical condition of each patient, and who is either himself a member of the Committee or is working under the immediate direction of a member. It is these recommendations which the Committee tries to carry out in so far as possible and practicable, and again it is these recommendations which may be modified in character by the physician as he comes to understand more correctly the various aspects of the often intricate problem of home relief.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Once each week the Committee has held a meeting at which new and old cases, sent in by different departments of the Society, have come up for consideration. In going over these cases the Committee has made recommendations as to medical treatment and relief, and these

<sup>1</sup>The form of report now in use is as follows:

Please indicate by check marks, Nos. 2-5.	C. O. S. CASE No.	MEDICAL REPORT FOR TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF COMMITTEE		
		OF THE C. O. S.	DATE	
	1. NAME	ADDRESS		
	2. STAGE OF DISEASE: I, II, III.	AMBULANT.	BED.	ABILITY TO WORK, Yes, No.
	3. GENERAL CONDITION:	Excellent,	Good,	Fair, Bad.
	4. CONDITIONS AS COMPARED WITH STATE FIRST OBSERVED:			
		Progressive,	Improved,	Arrested, Apparently Cured, Cured.
	5. PROGNOSIS:	Excellent,	Good,	Doubtful, Bad.
	6. EXTRA DIET NOW GIVEN BY DISPENSARY (per week)	_____ doz. eggs; _____ qts. milk.		
	7. RECOMMENDATIONS:	_____ _____ _____		
	CLINIC. M. D.			

Please use classification adopted by the Nat. Assn. for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

(over.)

recommendations have become in the course of time precedents by which the Secretary has been enabled to express the Committee's opinion on many cases without laying these before the Committee itself. The number of new cases referred to the Committee, the number of old cases re-submitted at frequent intervals for further advice as changing circumstances require this, the general similarity of certain problems presented, the need for opportunity to discuss large questions of dispensary treatment and administrative control, have made this procedure necessary, and as the Secretary's recommendations are at all times subject to review and revision by the Committee, each member of which is provided every week with full copies of all decisions made, the plan has proved satisfactory as well as expeditious. Further, the Secretary and other agents of the Society are in constant touch with each other in reaching decisions. In order to obtain financial assistance from the Committee the advice of the Committee must be followed by the district committees and the investigating department of the Society, although these other departments retain full charge and care of persons so referred to this Committee's consideration. That the Committee may for itself be able to judge whether this is being done, all cases referred to the Committee are elaborately indexed on cards on which are written a summary of the social, housing and medical conditions in each case, together with a history of the case from the time it is referred to the Committee, and also the Committee's decisions and the amount of money expended. Further, all requisitions sent by these other departments to the Committee for funds to meet the Committee recommendations are accompanied by the "case record," the original and permanent record giving the full history of the case and showing just what has taken place since the last previous weekly or other payments. A visitor working full time for the Committee and a visiting trained nurse working half time for the Committee, and half time at the Bellevue Tuberculosis Dispensary, visit patients, and this centralization of supervision is carried farther by the Committee itself which meets once a week and has as its executive, in constant touch with the situation, a secretary who has general supervision and an assistant whose whole time is devoted to the work.

**GENERAL SCOPE OF RELIEF.**—Underlying the Committee's recommendations for the treatment of individual cases have run two main ideas; the one, that hopeful cases should be directly aided by the best treatment that was practicable; the other, that the consumptive's family was to be protected against infection, and that this was best to be accomplished by segregation in a

hospital or a country sanatorium. Thus in the case of most of the second stage cases<sup>1</sup> with unfavorable prognosis and in nearly all third stage cases the Committee has advised hospital treatment and has stood ready to care for the patient's family if the advice were followed, for even the scanty and occasional earnings of a consumptive are important to many a poor family, and frequent objection to hospital care is raised by father, mother, husband or wife, even though the bread-winning power of the one needing such care has been reduced to the lowest point, if not, indeed, entirely taken away by sickness. But in certain exceptional instances, even in this apparently hopeless class, it has been found impracticable to advise hospital treatment. Such, for instance, as where a sick mother was needed to keep together a large family depending upon her guiding care. Here pains are taken to reduce the danger of infection to a min-

<sup>1</sup>The classification followed by the Committee as to stage of disease, etc., is that adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and is as follows:

I. Incipient (favorable).....	{	Slight initial lesion in the form of infiltration limited to the apex or a small part of one lobe.
		No tuberculous complications. Slight or no constitutional symptoms (particularly including gastric or intestinal disturbances or rapid loss of weight.
II. Moderately advanced.....	{	Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours, especially after rest.
		Expectoration usually small in amount or absent.
III. Far advanced.....	{	Tubercle bacilli may be present or absent.
		No marked impairment of function either local or constitutional.
Progressive (Unimproved).....	{	Localized consolidation moderate in extent with little or no evidence of destruction of tissue; Or disseminated fibroid deposits.
		No serious complications.
Improved.....	{	Marked impairment of function, local or constitutional.
		Localized consolidation intense; Or disseminated areas of softening; Or serious complications.
Arrested.....	{	All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.
		Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.
Apparently cured.....	{	Absence of all constitutional symptoms; expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive; the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.
		All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.
Cured.....	{	All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of two years under ordinary conditions of life.

This classification and explanation is printed on the reverse side of medical reports used by the Committee. (See page 31.)

imum by insisting upon a separate room for the sick one and by frequent supervising visits on the part of a nurse.

Too frequently, however, nothing would induce a bed-ridden patient to follow the Committee's advice and the persistent urging of district agents to enter a hospital. Dread of the hospital, pride against becoming the charge of public charity, reports of bad accommodations and the low moral character of many of the patients at some hospitals, all this stood in the way. For such objectors the Committee did not feel that it could go beyond advice as to what was regarded as the proper treatment, and the offer of assistance if this advice were followed. These cases, 94 in number, were, therefore, "closed" as Committee cases, and left in charge of the proper agencies of the Charity Organization Society and of the inspecting force of the Department of Health.

As shown by Tables I and II, 377 cases were referred to the Committee from the time of the inception of the active work in January up to the end of September. Of this number 147 were not treated for the reasons explained in Table II.



TABLE I.

## 230 CASES TREATED BY COMMITTEE.

Number of cases treated.....	230
"    " males .....	108
"    " females.....	122
"    " families treated.....	212
"    " children under 16 years of age in the 212 families.....	486

### CONDITION IN LIFE.

Married. . . . .	120
Single. . . . .	87
Widowed. . . . .	23

## HOUSING AT TIME OF APPLICATION.

One person		in 2 rooms.			I
" "	" "	" " I "			16
Family of 2 or more	in 1 room apartment.				7
" "	2 in 2 room apartment.				4
" "	3 " 2 " "				II
" "	4 or more in 2 room apartment.				I
" "	2 persons	3	"	"	8
" "	3	"	3	"	18
" "	4	"	3	"	15
" "	5	"	3	"	20
" "	6 or more in 3 room apartment.				20
" "	2 persons	4	"	"	9
" "	3	"	4	"	4
" "	4	"	4	"	13
" "	5	"	4	"	6
" "	6	"	4	"	8
" "	7	"	4	"	10
" "	8 or more in 4 room apartment.				II
" "	2 persons	5	"	"	9
" "	3	"	5	"	9
" "	4	"	5	"	3
" "	5	"	5	"	4
" "	6	"	5	"	7
" "	7	"	5	"	2
" "	8	"	5	"	9
" "	9	"	5	"	9
" "	10 or more in 5 " "				I
" "	3 persons	6	"	"	I
" "	4	"	6	"	I
" "	5	"	6	"	2
" "	6	"	6	"	I
" "	7	"	6	"	I
" "	8	"	6	"	I

TABLE II.

147 CASES REFERRED TO COMMITTEE BUT NOT TREATED  
FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

Hospital cases. ....	94
Self-supporting, not needing relief.....	14
Refuse to follow committee's recommendation.....	10
Not tuberculous .....	17
Referred to other charitable societies.....	6
Families moved out of city.....	6

147

FORMS OF RELIEF.—That suitable cases might leave their families to enter hospitals or sanatoriums, there has been given to 15 persons relief in the form of "wage loss," a term used to denote the amount paid in to a consumptive's family to make up the wages lost by the consumptive through ceasing work in pursuance of advice given.

Twenty-two (22) other families have been moved into better rooms, the Committee paying moving expenses and excess of the new rent over the old, or all of the new rent, as the case might be.

Rent has been paid for 36 others in their former apartments, where these rooms were suitable and where also there was a separate room for the consumptive.

For 18 others beds have been supplied so that the patient might have a separate bed in a separate room.

Special diet, usually in the form of milk and eggs, has been provided in 139 cases, where the residence of the patient was so far removed from a dispensary or diet kitchen station that the patient was thus practically cut off from this needed form of treatment at these agencies, or where it could not be secured through them.

Clothing has been supplied to 55 patients and sometimes to their families and is a regular method of relief by the Committee in cases going to hospitals. This form of relief will, of course, become more frequently necessary to patients exposed to the cold weather of the winter months while taking the "fresh air cure."

Through the aid of the Committee on Employment for the Handicapped 4 consumptives have been provided with employment of a character that seemed suited to their physical condition, such as door-keepers, etc. The proper employment of the consumptive, however, remains a stumbling block to this Committee as to all others who have tried to put the consumptive on the road to self-support.

Ten (10) young girls and children were maintained in whole or in part at pay sanatoriums for periods averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 months. This was done because such treatment, though expensive, seemed the only method open of effectually returning these patients to wage-earning power, and the refusal to give such treatment seemed likely to lead to unavoidable physical decline along with the possibility of infection to others of the patient's family. Seven patients through the instrumentality of the Committee were sent to the New York State Sanatorium for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook, and provided with clothing or such other assistance as was necessary. In one of these cases, a young girl of 17 years, whose parents were continually insisting on her working to add to the small family income, the family was prevailed upon to let her stay at the sanatorium for six months by the payment to them each week of \$5, the amount that the girl was earning before taken out of work by friends who brought the case to the Committee's attention. In another case the mother of five children was enabled to go to this same institution in the Adirondacks after her children had been sent to a reliable home in the country where their board was paid by the Committee for five months.

Seventy (70) patients were sent to the country for stays varying from one week to five months and lasting in 33 cases for three months or more, in 25 cases for two months and a fraction, in 9 cases for one month or one month and a fraction, in 2 cases for one-half a month, and in 1 case for one week.

As set forth in Table III these various methods of relief were employed with 230 cases. The record shows results of the medical examinations made when the cases were referred to the Committee in the first instance, and of subsequent examinations when the cases were closed or when the end of the period covered by this report was reached:

TABLE III.

REGORD OF PHYSICAL CONDITION ON PRIMARY AND SUBSEQUENT MEDICAL  
EXAMINATION OF 230 CASES TREATED,

<i>First Exam.</i>		<i>Results on Subsequent Examination.</i>	<i>Subsequent Exam. Not Obtainable.</i>	
52 I stage cases.	Good general condition. 34.	Arrested ..... 7 Much improved.. 5 Improved..... 13 Stationary..... 2 Progressive..... 2 — 29	Moved out of city. 1 Moved to unknown address.. 1 Did not desire aid.. 2 Aid withdrawn.... 1 — 5	
	Fair general condition. 18.	Arrested ..... 2 Much improved.. 3 Improved..... 3 Stationary..... 1 Progressive..... 1 Died ..... 2 — 12	Refused to follow recommendation. 3 Did not desire aid. 1 Moved out of city. 2 — 6	
<i>First Exam.</i>		<i>Results on Subsequent Examination.</i>	<i>Subsequent Exam. Not Obtainable.</i>	
132 II stage cases.	Good general condition. 43	Arrested ..... 0 Much improved.. 11 Improved ..... 19 Stationary..... 4 Progressive..... 6 — 40	Moved out of city. 2 Moved to address unknown..... 1 — 3	
	Fair general condition. 70	Arrested ..... 3 Much improved.. 2 Improved..... 16 Stationary..... 9 Progressive..... 25 Died ..... 5 — 60	Complicated by syphilis..... 1 Failed to follow recommendation..... 5 Moved out of city. 2 Did not require aid ..... 2 — 10	
	Poor general condition. 19	Arrested ..... 1 Much improved.. 0 Improved ..... 2 Stationary..... 3 Progressive..... 6 Died ..... 3 — 15	Refused re-examination..... 1 Referred to C.O.S. 2 Failed to follow recommendation..... 1 — 4	



<i>First Exam.</i>		<i>Results on Subsequent Examination.</i>	<i>Subsequent Exam. not obtainable.</i>								
26 III stage cases.	Good general condition. II.	Arrested . . . . .	0	Moved to unknown address..	I						
		Much improved..	0								
		Improved.....	0								
		Stationary.....	1								
		Progressive.....	5								
		Died . . . . .	4								
	Poor general condition. 15.	—		10	Moved to unknown address..	I					
		Arrested . . . . .	0								
				Much improved..			0				
								Improved.....	0		
										Stationary.....	0
		Died . . . . .	6								
				—			14				
210 Total...			180	30			210				

TWENTY (20) CASES NOT TABULATED IN THE FOREGOING TABLE.

In hospital, no medical report obtained.....	2
In sanatorium, no medical report obtained.....	1
Diagnosis doubtful . . . . .	6
Not tuberculous . . . . .	3
Moved out of city.....	2
Not pulmonary.....	3
Died.....	3
	20
Grand total.....	230

TABLE IV.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF THE 180 CASES IN WHICH A FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION WAS MADE.

ARRESTED CASES :			
I stage .....	9	Per cent. of I stage cases.....	22
II " .....	4	" II " .....	4
III " .....	0	" III " .....	00
	13	" all " .....	7
MUCH IMPROVED CASES :			
I stage .....	8	Per cent. of I stage cases.....	20
II " .....	13	" II " .....	11
III " .....	0	" III " .....	00
	21	" all " .....	11
IMPROVED CASES :			
I stage .....	16	Per cent. of I stage cases... ..	39
II " .....	37	" II " .....	32
III " .....	0	" III " .....	00
	53	" all " .....	30
STATIONARY CASES :			
I stage .....	3	Per cent. of I stage cases.....	7
II " .....	16	" II " .....	14
III " .....	1	" III " .....	4
	20	" all " .....	11
PROGRESSIVE CASES :			
I stage .....	3	Per cent. of I stage cases.....	7
II " .....	37	" II " .....	32
III " .....	13	" III " .....	54
	53	" all " .....	30
DIED :			
I stage .....	2	Per cent. of I stage cases.....	5
II " .....	8	" II " .....	7
III " .....	10	" III " .....	42
	20	" all " .....	11

COUNTRY CARE EXPERIMENT.—There are many who advise “country” for all sorts and conditions of consumptives. Many physicians as well as charitable persons and interested friends, and nearly always the sufferers themselves, seem to consider that once the city consumptive is taken from his overcrowded tenement and placed in the country the problem is solved. Often it is thereby merely made more complicated. On the other hand, undoubtedly there are many consumptives who will profit greatly by a carefully supervised residence in the country.

The Committee decided to send to the country patients who, in its opinion, were suitable for this form of treatment. For the most part they were first-stage cases with good or fair general condition, well instructed, and willing and anxious to follow advice as to treatment and mode of life. They were all patients whose clinic physicians had recommended “country” and whose condition was such that an arrest of the disease, or at least a material prolongation of life, might reasonably be looked forward to if they could be taken away from their tenement homes during the hot summer months, always a critical period for the consumptive.

The first step in planning for this country care of consumptives was to send letters to some 600 boarding-house keepers and farmers living in places within 140 miles radius of the city, asking if they would furnish separate, well-ventilated rooms and give good, wholesome, plain food to a few consumptives whom the Committee desired to maintain in the country during the summer. Of those who were willing and seemingly able to offer proper accommodations such were selected as charged not more than \$6 a week, exclusive of laundry. These were visited by Mr. C. H. Mark, Agent of the general society’s Committee on Employment for the Handicapped, who, while he took notes as to situation of houses, location of rooms, food, and apparent characteristics of boarding-house keepers, also made observations on the opportunities for country employment for consumptives and other physical defectives. In this manner, after twelve days spent in driving around the country looking up addresses furnished to him, reports were submitted on 28 houses from which were selected as suitable, 10 houses with accommodations for about 60 patients. The next care was to secure a competent physician who should regularly call upon these country cases to make physical examinations, watch for the infraction of rules laid down for the patients, reiterate recommendations as to disposal of sputum; generally, to give medical care and oversight and to hear and determine complaints. Dr. P. E. Garlock, who, under Dr. Miller of the Committee, and others, had had previous training in diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis as resident

physician at Seton Hospital among the very class of consumptives with whom, for the most part, the Committee was dealing, was selected to do this work, and it was due in no small degree to his judgment and skill that the summer's experiment was carried through with such benefit to patients and satisfaction to the Committee.

Of the 70 patients sent to the country 16 were children and were cared for in various places already favorably known to the Charity Organization Society, and were not visited by the Committee's physician during their country stay. Of the remaining 54 adults, 50 were under medical supervision while in the country. As to the 48 who remained in the country from one to five months, Table IV will show the results of this form of treatment.

TABLE IV.

48 CASES TREATED IN THE COUNTRY FOR A PERIOD OF TIME VARYING FROM ONE TO FIVE MONTHS AND VISITED REGULARLY BY COMMITTEE PHYSICIAN.

<i>First Examination.</i>	<i>First Examination.</i>	<i>Results as Shown by Examination on Return to City.</i>	
10	I Stage cases.	9 Good general condition.	{ Arrested..... 3 { Much improved..... 3 { Improved..... 3 ————— 9
		1 Fair general condition.	{ Arrested..... 1 ————— 1
38	II Stage cases.	17 Good general condition.	{ Arrested..... 1 { Much improved..... 6 { Improved..... 7 { Progressive..... 3 ————— 17
		20 Fair general condition.	{ Arrested..... 3 { Much improved..... 1 { Improved..... 7 { Stationary..... 4 { Progressive..... 4 { Died..... 1 ————— 20
		1 Poor general condition.	{ Improved..... 1 ————— 1
			————— 1
48		48	48

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE ABOVE 48 CASES.

Arrested .....	8	per cent.	17
Much improved.....	10	"	21
Improved .....	18	"	38
Stationary .....	4	"	08
Progressive .....	7	"	14
Died.....	1	"	02

Of the above number, of whom 18 were males, 6 were accepted for the newly opened municipal sanatorium at Otisville. in charge of the Department of Health. As with the close of the year this sanatorium had accommodation for only 30 men, and as it is not designed for the treatment of advanced or unfavor-



able cases, it is more than doubtful whether these men could have secured treatment here had they spent the summer months in their homes instead of in the country. For women there is as yet no similar opportunity for country sanatorium care, so that they must continue their treatment at home without the intermediate training and additional building up that might be secured through a few months' institutional care. But whether men or women and whether suitable for Otisville or not, a large majority of these patients have come back to the city improved in health, hopeful, and realizing the value of fresh air, quiet, rest and food, knowing how to protect their families against infection, and determined to do their part in the long struggle toward health. It is, however, the Committee's opinion that ordinarily only a small number of those suffering from tuberculosis and seeking charitable assistance are fitted for residence in the country, and that of these a very much smaller number may safely take such form of treatment without medical supervision.

TABLE V.  
EXPENSES OF TREATMENT.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

Number of cases.....	10	
Total number of weeks.....	158	
Total cost.....		\$1,087.66
Average length of treatment in weeks.....	15.8	
"    cost per patient, full time.....		108.76
"    "    "    week per patient.....		6.88

Of these ten, seven were supported in full; one in part (two-thirds); and in case of two the cost was not sanatorium charges, but assumed the form of wage loss and relief in the home.

Four other cases supported in pay sanatoria through other than the Committee funds were aided by the Committee with transportation and clothing to the extent of \$92.10.

HOME TREATMENT.

Number of families.....	64	
"    "    patients.....	78	
Total amount.....		\$3,880.40
"    number of weeks.....	1,006	
Average number of weeks family was treated.....	15.7	
"    cost per family, full time.....		60.60
"    "    "    week per family.....		3.86
"    "    "    patient, full time.....		49.75

Relief was also given in 50 other families to the amount of \$518.84; an average of \$10.37 per family. These patients, however, were not treated through any extended period of time and so are not included in the above tables.

## COUNTRY TREATMENT.

Number of children treated in country.....	16	
“ “ adults treated in country.....	54	
	—	70
Total number of weeks.....		821
Total cost. ....		\$5,417.61
Average number of weeks per patient.....	11.5	
“ cost per patient.....		77.39
“ “ week per patient.....		6.59

This total amount and the averages include seven cases in which a small amount of relief (\$144.38) was given in the home during the patient's stay in the country.

## CHILDREN.

Number of children.....	16	
Total number of weeks.....	234	
Total cost. ....		\$793.56
Average number of weeks per child.....	14.6	
“ cost per child.....		49.59
“ “ week per child.....		3.39

## ADULTS.

Number of adults.....	54	
Total number of weeks.....	587	
Total cost. ....		\$4,623.95
Average number of weeks per patient.....	10.8	
“ cost per patient.....		85.62
“ “ week per patient.....		7.78

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FEBRUARY 28 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

## RECEIPTS.

Unexpended balances .....		\$162.08
Contributions:		
Robt. S. Brewster.....	\$2,500.00	
Andrew Carnegie .....	1,000.00	
Harvey E. Fisk.....	500.00	
Edward S. Harkness.....	5,000.00	
John S. Huyler.....	500.00	
V. Everit Macy.....	1,000.00	
John D. Rockefeller.....	7,500.00	
Grant B. Schley .....	2,500.00	
		20,500.00
William R. Woods.....		10.00
St. George's Society.....		8.00
Refunds. ....		70.80
Interest. ....		423.57
		<u>\$21,174.45</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## Administration Expenses:

Salaries .....	\$705.40	
Printing and stationery.....	47.60	
Petty expenses .....	156.37	
		<hr/>
		\$909.37

## Relief:

Transportation .....	404.35	
Food .....	1,967.04	
Clothing .....	426.49	
Furniture, etc. ....	193.45	
Medical supervision and supplies.....	522.72	
Nurse's salary and expenses.....	187.81	
Care in sanatoria.....	657.91	
Country board .....	3,909.58	
House cleaning .....	206.13	
Wage loss .....	750.98	
Miscellaneous .....	88.24	
		<hr/>
		\$10,996.61

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\$11,905.98

Loan for expenses of Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. ....	1,000.00
Balance on hand September 30, 1906.....	8,268.47

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\$21,174.45

I have examined this account with vouchers and find same correct.

(Signed) FREDERICK C. MANVEL, *Auditor.*  
*Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.*

THE DISPENSARIES.—It is manifest that for the physicians representing between them all of the public tuberculosis dispensaries and the largest private one in the city, such weekly conferences with each other as they have held as members of this Committee present opportunities for discussion which may have a very considerable effect on the tuberculosis problem in New York City.

In this way already there has been put into effect a dispensary district plan designed to give more prolonged and satisfactory observation and treatment at each dispensary, to simplify the work of visiting patients in their homes and to put a stop to the practice, more or less common on the part of patients, of attending for short periods one clinic after another. Having in mind the location of the dispensaries represented on the Committee, the density of the neighboring population and the number of patients being treated at each, the city was divided into the following districts:

Department of Health: All of the Borough of Manhattan

west of the Bowery and Fifth avenue and the whole of the Borough of the Bronx.

Gouverneur: Brooklyn Bridge, Bowery, Grand street and East River.

Bellevue: Grand street, Bowery, Fifth avenue, Fifty-ninth street and East River.

Presbyterian: Fifty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, Ninety-sixth street and East River.

Harlem: Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, Harlem River and East River.

It was agreed on behalf of the above named dispensaries to pursue in general the following plan for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis calling at these dispensaries for treatment:

(a) In case of new applicants, only such shall be treated at the dispensary applied to as are living within the district assigned to said dispensary.

(b) In case of new applicants living outside of the dispensary district wherein they seek dispensary care, they shall be refused treatment at said dispensary of original application, and they shall be referred by card to the dispensary assigned to the district of their residence.

(c) Old cases already in attendance at these dispensaries shall be continued under such treatment without reference to their place of residence.

NEED OF EXTRA-DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—This work that the members of the Committee have performed together has strengthened their belief that for the satisfactory hospital and dispensary treatment of tuberculosis in New York City, there must be brought about a closer co-ordination than now exists between the dispensaries and hospitals and that in addition certain changes in hospital and dispensary methods are essential.

In the segregation of advanced cases and the care of the destitute and needy, in the physical improvement of some patients and in lessons in prevention and cure offered in the daily experience of institutional life, hospitals play an important and necessary part in any scheme for the municipal control of tuberculosis. But there are certain patent defects that must be remedied before these hospitals will do that which it is not unreasonable to expect of them. Over-feeding and fresh air methods are not sufficiently carried out in hospitals, instruction to patients and their visiting friends is many times not thoroughly given, under one roof are cared for vagrants, vicious, alcoholic and respectable working people; chronic, advanced and early cases. At present we build expensive institutions, we elaborate a costly method for detecting cases that need hospital treatment, public and private energy is expended to

induce the consumptive poor to enter hospitals. Too often finding, however, that the hospital is not what he had expected, the patient's one desire is to get away, and this, even though destitute and homeless, he does as soon as possible, taking with him a story of dissatisfaction which spreads among his neighbors. And thus are kept from the hospitals others whom physicians, nurses, inspectors and charity visitors have been urging to leave their homes for the fresh air, the good and abundant food, and the rest and quiet of the hospital.

With the dispensaries the case is analogous—patients are treated, but not as experience and observation show is necessary if results are to be obtained most helpful to patients and satisfactory to clinic physicians. To secure this there are needed, in the first place, salaried dispensary physicians, clerical help and more nurses. The salaries required to attract to this service competent young physicians need not be large, probably not more than \$600 per annum. But for the lack of a medical service that might be obtained at this modest price several dispensaries are now badly crippled and dependent upon the entirely fortuitous circumstance, that they are being served by enthusiasts who are now much overworked and quite unable to give that detailed attention to their patients which in tuberculosis is particularly essential to adequate treatment. To the young practitioner in search of a livelihood the examination and diagnosis of tuberculosis after a very few months seems of comparatively little practical value and he abandons it for the study of more widely varied types and for a service that does not carry with it such feared possibility of infection.

And further, between hospitals and dispensaries there is not now that amount of co-operation that is desirable and might be had without much added effort or expense. Dispensary cases do not enter hospitals with any dispensary report, and each case must, therefore, be taken up by the hospital physicians without the help that such reports might furnish. On the other hand, cases are discharged from hospitals and left to report to dispensaries or not, as they may choose, no especial effort being made to secure the continuance at dispensaries of medical supervision carried out at hospitals, and no report of observations made at hospitals is given to patients to aid the clinic physician in diagnosis and recommendation as to treatment.

ADMINISTRATION.—The Committee has found that the tuberculosis dispensaries and the central and district offices of the Charity Organization Society have so effectually co-operated in the work carried on under its supervision that its own administrative expenses could be held down to a very low point, and accordingly it is believed there has been charged to the relief



fund for this purpose a small sum considering the character and the amount of the work performed; mostly this charge is for salaries, as shown in the appended financial statement.

Thus the work has been carried through, with detailed supervision of cases in the hands, first of Mr. F. H. Hiller, and later, of Mr. F. H. Mann, whose whole time was so taken up, with the entire services of Mrs. A. M. Janssen, a trained nurse visiting in their homes the constantly increasing number of cases of tuberculosis referred to the Charity Organization Society, and with half the time of Miss Genevieve Wilson, a trained visiting nurse connected with the clinic of Bellevue Dispensary, and with such services as those performed by Dr. Garlock and Mr. Mark and described above.

**EXPENSES OF TREATMENT.**—At the present rate of use the fund of \$21,000 that has been entrusted to this Committee will be completely exhausted by the end of February, the twelve month period in which it was designed that it should be spent, if indeed this point will not be reached before that time, for the expenses of this work are cumulative, each month's disbursements consisting at once of charges for new cases, together with those for all old cases taken up during the previous months and still requiring relief.

In the appended financial statement is given the amounts expended for the various forms of relief, while in Table V the expenditures under the three principal tables of treatment have been tabulated and averaged, affording thus a basis for comparison of the relative cost of sanatorium, home and country treatment as carried out.

*Conclusion.*—Although the time during which this work has been under way has been too short to speak with positiveness as to permanent results of the treatment followed under the Committee's direction, it is believed that the present record is encouraging. It is to be remembered that for the most part the patients dealt with have been much more advanced than those receivable at sanatoriums, that they were all handicapped by poverty, that their homes were crowded tenements debilitating even to the healthy, and that they were manual workers apt at any time, even though they were successful in finding light work, to over-exert themselves physically. Given cases of this sort, the percentage seems to be large of patients showing unmistakable improvement in physical condition.

From the point of view of prophylaxis also, the efforts put forth have been of no small value. In the 230 cases under the continued care of the Committee, the patients, together with their families, have been given careful and repeated instruction in regard to the value of fresh air and temperate living and the

need of pains to prevent infection. To some extent these lessons have also been carried to the 147 cases considered but not relieved by the Committee.

The manner in which responsibility has been placed on the Charity Organization Society and the dispensaries, and the active co-operation that has been developed between these agencies have been particularly successful in establishing the useful conviction that the relief of the poor consumptive is a problem requiring equally the skill of the specially trained physician and the knowledge of the experienced charity worker; that neither can satisfactorily perform his part of the work without the assistance of the other and unless cognizant of the purposes and methods of the other.

And finally it is believed that the careful consideration which has been given by this Committee to the needs of a small but representative portion of the poor consumptive population of this city will help to further point the way to methods of medical care, home relief and administrative control that will enable the municipality adequately to provide for the treatment of tuberculosis among those whose poverty make this disease indeed the "plague of the tenements."

JAMES ALEX. MILLER, M.D., Chairman.

C. C. CARSTENS.

S. F. HALLOCK, M.D.

J. H. HUDDLESTON, M.D.

HENRY L. SHIVELY, M.D.

B. H. WATERS, M.D.

GAYLORD S. WHITE.

PAUL KENNADAY, Sec.

## FRESH AIR WORK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906.

The Society arranged through individuals and other societies for country visits of from a day to four weeks and over for 2,311 persons during the past summer. An analysis of the work is given below. The expense of transportation and, except where the children are received as free guests, the expenses of entertainment, are provided by the co-operating agencies and individuals.

### COUNTRY VISITS.

#### CO-OPERATING AGENCIES.

	No. of Persons.	
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor..	285	
<i>Tribune</i> Fresh Air Fund.....	119	
Children's Aid Society.....	12	
Summer Shelter (Morristown, N. J.).....	92	
Fresh Air and Convalescent Home (Summit, N. J.).....	3	
St. Vincent de Paul Society.....	17	
Other Societies and Individuals.....	175	
Total .....	703	

#### SEX, ETC.

Men .....	2	
Women .....	146	
Boys .....	208	
Girls .....	347	
Total .....	703	

#### LENGTH OF VISIT

For one week.....	312	
For two weeks.....	343	
For three weeks.....	22	
For four weeks and over.....	26	
Total .....	703	

### TICKETS GIVEN FOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

#### CO-OPERATING AGENCIES.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor..	404	
Edgewater Creche* .....	912	
St. John's Guild.....	51	
Other Societies and Individuals.....	241	
Total .....	1,608	

\* All tickets (this year 13,614) for the Edgewater Creche are distributed through the Central Office of this Society. The above number represents the people under the direct care of the Society for whom such outings were arranged.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND WOODYARD.

An open winter following two of exceptional severity might be expected to reduce greatly the activities of the Yard. Such was not the case although there was falling off in the number of men with homes, due in our judgment partly to the cause mentioned and partly to the abundance of manual work in the city, six hundred more homeless men applied than in the year before.

The last report indicated the necessity of facing squarely the problem whether we were to go on assisting an increasingly large number of persons presenting tickets not paid for. The question remains, and we again recommend that it continue to be answered in the affirmative. It is raised chiefly by the visitors from the Municipal Lodging House, of whom we received an additional three hundred and forty. Each morning the conveyance from the Lodging House drives up to our door with its burden of homeless men who have spent the night at the city's expense. The "delinquents" by the way are often to be found in this class. Our Superintendent states that occasionally when the wagon unloads one or two of its late occupants, terrified by the actual presence of work, break for the Avenue, the jeers and yells of the neighborhood spurring them to still greater speed. He says that on such occasions "the noise is more like a football game than anything else."

The majority of the people sent by the Joint Application Bureau, as formerly, seem disposed and even eager to do faithfully the work assigned them.

The Committee has, partly at the suggestion of the Joint Application Bureau Committee of this Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, made a change in the rules whereby an applicant can if he wishes, by working proportionately longer, earn in addition to a night's lodging three meals instead of two. We felt that the experiment was advisable because recommended by the Superintendent of the Bureau, and that it could safely be tried, since, owing to its optional nature, no hardship would be involved. Moreover, we did not expect that as a practical matter many workers would take advantage of the opportunity. We are advised that in the application of the new rule less than five per cent. are found willing to handle one-sixteenth of a cord more for the extra meal.

A year ago we were much disturbed by the financial aspect of our work. We showed how for two years there had been a reduction of over \$1,000.00 in the surplus of each season as compared with that of the one preceding. We discussed the causes, but could not be sure what they were. We then applied a number of small economies and began also to charge more for each half cord of wood, conforming to the increase in price of uncut material in this quantity. We had already increased our charge for larger amounts. In spite of the winter's mildness and the smaller number of tickets sold, we are glad to report a reduction of only \$579.43 in the surplus, or an improvement of \$800.57 over last year, with substantially no complaints from customers. In considering how to make ourselves even more nearly self-supporting we are impressed by evidence that all the loss comes in the warm months when income is almost nil and outgo steady. We shall during the summer of 1907 attempt to reduce expenses, if a practical way can be found for so doing.

We wish to reiterate, however, that if the principles upon which the Wood Yard, is now conducted are correct,—and we believe they are—we cannot expect to make money as was once possible when the streets were full of beggars, the purchase of tickets popular, and few workers in the Yard who were not paid for by somebody. The Committee is of the opinion that the risk of loss must be taken and the homeless cases met and cared for.

P. J. McCook,  
*Chairman.*



# REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND WOODYARD.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand.....		\$100.43
From sale of wood.....	\$38,031.50	
“ “ “ tickets .....	382.00	
“ donations .....	25.00	
“ water, gas, labor, steam and heat furnished to laundry....	828.96	
“ interest on deposits.....	2.16	
	<hr/>	\$39,269.62
		<hr/>
		\$39,370.05

## PAYMENTS.

For wood .....	\$21,493.18	
“ wages employees .....	5,145.59	
“ helpers .....	3,196.34	
“ men with homes.....	3,678.55	
“ food and lodging.....	915.60	
“ horse hire and keep.....	1,968.20	
“ insurance .....	77.45	
“ sundry expenses and supplies...	2,824.71	
	<hr/>	\$39,299.62
Balance, cash on hand.....		70.43
		<hr/>
		\$39,370.05

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

### ASSETS.

Stock on hand, cut wood.....	\$4,680.00	
Accounts receivable:		
For wood .....	1,215.80	
Steam and heat.....	60.00	
Balance in bank and drawer.....	70.43	
	<hr/>	\$6,026.23
(Book value) equipment including horses, furniture, fixtures, etc., not heretofore in- cluded in statement.....		1,800.00
		<hr/>
		\$7,826.23

## LIABILITIES.

Bills payable .....	\$5,302.77
Surplus as at September 30, 1906.....	\$2,523.46
Surplus September 30, 1905.....	\$1,329.99
Surplus September 30, 1906.....	\$2,523.46
Less book value of equipment.....	1,800.00
Adjusted surplus as at September 30, 1906.....	\$723.46
Surplus, as reported Sept. 30, 1905.....	\$1,329.99
ADD: Book value equipment, horses, wagons, furniture, fixtures, etc., not heretofore carried as an asset.....	1,800.00
	\$3,129.99
DEDUCT: Reduction of accounts receivable.....	57.50
	\$3,072.49
ADD: Reduction of accounts payable.....	30.40
Adjusted surplus as at Sept. 30, 1905.....	\$3,102.89
LESS: Decrease in surplus for year ending Sept. 30, 1906. ....	579.43
Surplus as at September 30, 1906.....	\$2,523.46

JOHNSTON DE FOREST,  
*Treasurer.*

I have examined this account, with vouchers, and found it correct.

FREDERICK C. MANVEL,  
*Certified Public Accountant, State of New York.*

## STATISTICS.

Number cords of wood sold:	
At Twenty-eighth Street yard.....	1,931.75
" Harlem yard .....	101
Number of cords sold on commission .....	372
Number of cords purchased .....	1,566.50
Total number of men with homes:	
At Twenty-eighth Street yard.....	6,530
Harlem yard .....	910
Delinquents .....	127
Homeless men received from Municipal Lodging House.....	1,358
Lodging earned by homeless men.....	3,559
Meals earned by homeless men.....	7,255
New customers .....	79

## REPORT OF THE LAUNDRY OF THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

We have had a good year at the laundry. The business has increased by about \$1,300.00, and we have employed 268 different women.

Several of these women have become expert, and we have been able to find permanent positions for them in other laundries or in private families at wages averaging from \$7.50 to \$15.00 a week. This is certainly a test of the benevolence of the laundry, and of the disinterestedness of the C. O. S. training—when we consent to part with women whom we have carefully trained, and allow them to go to other laundries. These laundries, however, are not really our rivals. They serve other patrons, and conduct their business in a very different way. But we have not been able to satisfy the demand of these laundries. Indeed, the past year seems to have been rather a good one for unskilled women, for the district offices of the C. O. S. have sent us fewer women during the year, and that is often a good sign of the times. A fair proportion of the women who came to us through the year persevered—many, however, came merely to work a few days, and to "tide over" while their husbands were ill, or out of work.

Most of the women have come from the Chelsea district, in which the laundry is situated. There were women, however, from nearly all the districts. The best ones, the superintendent thinks, came from the Hudson and Kip's Bay districts. The standard is neatness, willingness, order, and temperance. It is interesting to note that many of the women now working in the laundry are foreign born. We have Italians and Hungarians added to the old reliable mixture of Irish and Germans, which has predominated since the older days of the laundry. The largest percentage—as the total given below will show—still remains Irish. The Germans, however, and the Italians and Hungarians, improve faster, and take more interest in their work, and this in spite of their lack of English and difficulty of comprehension. Eventually they become efficient laundresses, and the Germans especially are said to excel on the finer grades of work. There are a few colored persons, and visitors to the laundry express pleasure in seeing them at work shoulder to shoulder with their lighter skinned and often feebler sisters; but racial feeling exists, and we cannot employ too many of them at one time without meeting remonstrance. Difficulty is also experienced in securing positions for them when they have been sufficiently trained. We have but one American working at present—a woman who was sent to us on account of the long continued illness of her husband. This woman is lame, and not strong, but she is so expert that she is reported as fitted for a better job.

One of the foreigners who is struggling to maintain herself and her children, is Mrs. S., an Italian woman whose husband was taken sick and sent away to the country by the C. O. S., leaving her to support her family. When she came to us, she was wholly incompetent in every way; she was unable to wash even a handkerchief properly, but she has been advanced until she is now capable of earning a dollar a day, and is in training for a higher grade of work.

Mrs. K., a Hungarian, handicapped by a great lack of English, was deserted by her husband, but, being very desirous of retaining a home, was sent to the laundry. She had no knowledge whatever of laundry work, but was ambitious and conscientious and has improved so rapidly that were it not for her inability to make herself understood, she could now readily find a place at \$7.50 per week.

Other cases of women who have been enabled through their work at the laundry to maintain their homes are Mrs. M., Mrs. C., Mrs. F.,—each of them being widows and having families of four or five children.

They have had a hard struggle to meet their rent and other costs of living.

Another poor woman whose courage is commendable is Mrs. A., who lost her right arm by accident, and who was thereupon deserted by her husband and children, and left to shift for herself as best she could. As she had had experience in laundry work, she was sent by the C. O. S. to the laundry for temporary work. She was not able to handle large pieces, but was given such things as towels, pillows cases, etc. She has done them all eagerly, and begged to be allowed to do more work. She has maintained herself largely throughout the summer, and has a prospect of being placed in a good position in one of the hospitals.

The laundry, as the treasurer's report shows, is not yet quite in the way of being a money making business. The Committee appealed last spring to the friends of the Society to make good any deficiency which might occur in keeping up this work for poor women. The response to the appeal, although not too large, was gratifying, and the Committee takes this opportunity of thanking those who contributed.

#### NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED BY MONTHS.

1905.							
Oct.	64	of which	11	were	new.		
Nov.	68	" "	18	" "			
Dec.	82	" "	18	" "			
1906.							
Jan.	83	" "	17	" "			
Feb.	84	" "	19	" "			
Mch.	87	" "	14	" "			
Apr.	85	" "	9	" "			
May	82	" "	8	" "			
June	69	" "	9	" "			
July	55	" "	5	" "			
Aug.	45	" "	4	" "			
Sept.	52	" "	9	" "			

#### NATIONALITY OF WOMEN EMPLOYED.

1905.	Amer.	Eng.	Irish.	Ger.	Ital.	Hun.	Negro.
Oct.	8	1	40	8	3	1	6
Nov.	2	1	43	9	4	2	3
Dec.	2	1	52	7	3	1	14
1906.							
Jan.	2	1	42	9	4	2	23
Feb.	2		49	12	4	4	15
Mch.	2		47	10	2	2	17
Apr.	2		48	10	3	2	18
May	3		44	6	2	2	25
June	2		40	7	3	1	18
July	1		35	9	4	1	10
Aug.	1		29	6	4	1	10
Sept.	1		29	7	8	1	9
	22	4	498	100	46	18	169

Number of women employed.....	268
Number of new women employed.....	141
Number of days' work at laundry.....	9,726
Number of applications for workers filled.....	180

ANNIE STONE,  
Chairman.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE LAUNDRY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

## EXPENDITURES.

Payroll .....	\$14,330.49	
Expenses .....	3,718.13	
Furniture and repairs to wagon, dryer, etc.....	205.94	
		<u>\$18,254.56</u>

## INCOME.

Amount charged for laundry work done.....	\$17,187.65	
Lessons .....	23.00	
		<u>17,210.65</u>
Loss on business for year.....		<u><u>\$1,043.91</u></u>

Received from Miss Annie Stone.....	\$400.00	
" " Mr. Robt. B. Minturn.....	10.00	
" " Mrs. Fred'k S. Lee.....	50.00	
" " Miss Mary M. Billings.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. J. P. Morgan.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. E. W. Bliss.....	20.00	
" " Mr. Herman I. Livingston.....	25.00	
" " Mr. Otto Bannard .....	25.00	
" " Mrs. D. D. Sahler.....	25.00	
" " Mr. S. M. Jackson.....	10.00	
" " Miss M. H. Dehon.....	25.00	
" " Miss Caroline White .....	25.00	
" " Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge.....	50.00	
" " Mrs. G. Zabriskie .....	10.00	
" " Mr. Edward S. Clark.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. Geo. Blagden.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. Jas. J. Higginson.....	50.00	
" " Mrs. Thos. Denny.....	25.00	
" " Mr. Clarence M. Hyde.....	100.00	
" " Mr. F. M. Warburg.....	25.00	
" " Mr. W. P. Howe.....	10.00	
" " Mr. E. P. Dutton.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. R. M. Hoe.....	25.00	
" " Mr. W. P. Clyde.....	25.00	
" " Miss Mary H. Maynard.....	10.00	
" " Mrs. Richard Billings.....	15.00	
" " Miss M. W. White.....	25.00	
" " Mr. R. S. Brewster.....	25.00	
" " Miss Louisa L. Kane.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. G. C. Dodge.....	10.00	
" " Mr. W. F. Brush.....	25.00	
" " Mr. Jas. B. Ford.....	25.00	
" " Mr. B. Ogden Chisholm.....	25.00	
" " Mr. Jas. J. Goodwin.....	25.00	
" " Mr. Robt. W. de Forest.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. M. C. Cobb.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. H. L. Satterlee.....	25.00	
" " Mrs. Russell Sturgis.....	5.00	
" " Mrs. K. Godkin.....	10.00	
" " A Friend .....	25.00	
" " Miss Elizabeth Billings.....	25.00	
		<u>\$1,410</u>

E. &amp; O. E.

E. M. GRINNELL,  
Treasurer.

I have examined this account with the vouchers and found same correct.

FREDERICK C. MANVEL,  
Certified Public Accountant,  
State of New York.



## REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AUXILIARY COMMITTEE OF WOMEN.

"Pauperism: The combat of Religious and charitable organizations with it," was the general topic chosen, to guide the choice of subjects to be treated at last winter's conferences.

The field of study and discussion afforded by this theme was broad enough to include the sufferings and needs of the larger part of humanity. And it also suggested opportunity for earnest endeavor on the part of the charitable and the religious to consider the best methods to relieve human woe and to advance brotherly love among men.

At the first conference of the winter series, the attention of the audience was given to the consideration of the serious problems of the resident unemployed, in our cities. The unmarried in this class can, if disposed to do so, render themselves self-supporting. But the families of unemployed married people eventuate into a dependent class, unless work is afforded. How to direct these dependents into active independence is an every day problem to be met by the helpers of the needy.

And when is added to the demands of the resident unemployed the obligation to consider what can be done for the brave, strong immigrant, without a trade, who does not speak our language, and who is indeed a stranger in a strange land, the problems multiply, and become more emphatic in importuning neighborly helpfulness.

As a solution of this social problem "Farm colonies" were enthusiastically presented by Arthur Desmond Shaw, of the Salvation Army.

Prof. Morris Loeb, Ph.D., who is identified officially with the Hebrew "Association for the Promotion of Colonization and Industrial Removal," discussed the practical work of this Society among Hebrew immigrants, in its wide purpose and in its essential details.

The organization of this effort to aid Jewish men, with or without families, to become independent, self-reliant American residents, seems to be most thorough in its plans. Its power to do what it has undertaken is strengthened and applied to individual needs, by the co-operation of prominent Hebrew residents in the towns and cities located on railroad lines, connecting with New York city, which is the chief place of departure.

Employment is often secured for the proposed immigrant before he starts for his projected residence. This employment is obtained through the local agents and friends of this Society. Immigrants may be found self-supporting positions in trades or commercial life, in distant localities, where labor is scarce, if they prefer such employment to farm colonization.

Society should indeed recognize the generous helpfulness of the Baron de Hirsch fund, united as it has been with the determined activity of Jewish benevolence, to make practical effort to promote the welfare of its protégés in this, to them, foreign land.

The results of this practical scheme have been encouraging up to the present time, and when the methods of the work are more completely established, the benevolence of situating Jewish families who have no homes on farms which may be bought on installments at easy rates, and cultivated for their own advantage, will be more completely demonstrated. One beautiful feature of this social movement, is, that no beneficiary need lack the counsel and friendly aid of a sympathizing friend. For wherever these exiles from home may locate themselves, there are sure to be found persons of their own religious belief, who will lend a hand to help along a poor neighbor; and agents of this ad-

mirably planned endeavor keep direct supervision over these beneficiaries and report to the central authorities. The Salvation Army receives into its ranks the unfortunate of all classes, who may be applicants for help.

The Farm Colony established by this organization in California was reported most favorably at the conference. It is believed to have aided those who were there colonized and to have been the means of restoring the fallen and of uplifting and profiting many who were friendless and homeless.

Surely all who know the degrading and discouraging tendencies of poverty in large cities, must rejoice in plans that are designed to colonize and render independent those who have the good sense to seek support in less crowded places.

The second conference gave its attention to the "conditions of the colored race," in N. Y. City. Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ph. D., stated clearly the unfortunate conditions which prevail among the colored residents.

However much worthy families may desire and endeavor to situate themselves wisely and respectably, they are met by overwhelming difficulties. They are forced to live in the undesirable tenements—usually abandoned by whites, and they are obliged to pay higher prices for these accommodations than are required from whites for far better homes.

The colored men are not allowed to become skilled mechanics, for the Trades Unions debar them from acquiring trades. And those who may have acquired a trade in a southern institution are not able to find employment, because white men refuse to work with this race. Hence there are but few occupations open to colored people, and they must live on the small pay to be obtained by unskilled labor. The young men and women are not strong enough in character to resist the allurements of dance halls and the demoralizing influences induced by social companionship in such resorts. It is alas but too evident that the young colored people of our city seem to become, even with opportunities for free education, in the public schools, far less reliable and industrious than have been their unlettered and oppressed ancestors! This is a pitiable fate to befall a liberated race, in a rich and enterprising community. Dr. E. R. L. Gould inspired the conference, however, with hopeful gladness, when he related what the "Phipps' Building Fund" was doing for the benefit of the colored people.

New, model tenements are being built, where respectable hard working colored tenants may enjoy cleanliness and comfort. Sanitary, well-built tenements will be rented at moderate rents, and protection will be afforded occupants.

A kindergarten will be maintained in the Phipps' Building, supported by an outside association, and we hope lessons in "kitchen garden" methods will be given the little girls, who may be old enough to be trained in useful pursuits. By the influence of these pleasant plans, to be provided in the model tenement, we hope the children will be saved from street influences and will not mature into street rowdies and female outcasts.

These new tenements will in no wise rank among charitable homes, but from their promptly paid rentals will secure the owner a fair return on his investment.

A most interesting feature of the second conference was an account given of the training school for colored female nurses, conducted in the Lincoln Hospital, New York City. Mrs. Arthur Curtis James told of the skill acquired by these women; also of their trustworthiness, and of their natural gentleness and sympathetic fitness for this calling.

These nurses, when regularly graduated as nurses, receive immediate and constant employment. The best physicians commend them, and the most esteemed families are pleased to place them in charge of their sick.

The attending physicians return to the hospital the highest testimonials as to their fitness for service and their acceptability to patients and to the medical profession.

The Hospital exacts the same standard of remuneration for its colored nurses as is awarded the graduates from other training schools.

A new departure in relief work was presented at the April Conference by T. C. Janeway, M. D. His topic was "How May the Physically Handicapped Be Employed and Rendered Self-Supporting?" From a medical standpoint the speaker endeavored to show that want of strength and tendency to disease did not necessarily disqualify an individual for all sorts of employment.

A lame man could yet be useful with his head. A one-armed man might be efficient in work which depended upon activity of movement on his feet. One who hears but imperfectly may accomplish valuable labor by using his eyes and hands. And many feeble workers in the city would become efficient amid country influences, and prove of great value, where labor is difficult to obtain.

Mr. Carstens, assistant secretary of the Charity Organization Society, continued the discussion by considering "Employment for the Socially Handicapped, and the Possibility of Obtaining It."

To test the possibility of employment for these two classes of sufferers, an employment bureau has been opened by the C. O. S. It was learned, after a brief experiment, that eleven handicapped applicants had obtained employment. This result shows, that by united effort and personal influence many enforced dependents can be assisted to self-helpfulness.

The sympathy of physicians is very great for this sort of patients. And they, as a profession, can do much to open ways of service for them.

A sad picture was portrayed at this conference, by Miss J. C. Sleet, C. O. S. colored nurse and visitor.

Her theme was "Incipient Tuberculosis Among the Colored Population; Do They Share in the Benefits of Segregation and Sanitarium Treatment, as Do Others in Like Circumstances?"

The speaker most feelingly told of the feeble constitutions of youth among the colored race. Incipient tuberculosis attacks many among them. Home care is impossible to them. Bad air prevails in their crowded homes. Washing and ironing is the prevailing occupation of the households. All members of the family, the sick and the well, come in constant contact with the invalid member of the household.

Sanitary rules are ignored, if known, and when the invalid needs to be conveyed to pure air and healthful out-of-door influences, there is no sanitarium to receive her! We hope the recently equipped State Sanitarium may, by requirements of its charter, give place to the tuberculosis patients of all races!

At the Fourth Conference great interest was manifested by the unusually large number present.

"The sixty-hour labor law for women" was explained in its bearing upon the welfare of women individually and especially as affecting their domestic relations. Mrs. Kelly advocated the law as proposed, with convincing reasoning and by her arguments and sincerely felt zeal for the cause in question carried her audience with her.

"A Mills Hotel for Women" was the subject presented by Mrs.

Clarence Burns. The arguments adduced in favor of this sort of a Home for Women rested chiefly on cheapness of board and lodging. In the Mills Home for Men, the poorest may find shelter and food.

The need of "Homes" in which women who earn from four to six dollars a week is exceedingly pressing. Young girls need protection in our great city. But it cannot be afforded them in respectable boarding houses or in private families at the prices they can pay.

What way of relief can be suggested for these earners of small wages?

Miss A. C. Smith spoke to the question, "Can Women Without Homes Pay Board, Lodging and Buy Needed Clothing on Five or Six Dollars a Week in New York?"

The sense of the conference was that to do this was impossible. That a woman could *not* pay for her lodging, food and necessary clothing on this small wage. So intense was the interest expressed at this conference in the discussion of needed homes for small wage earners, that many plans for meeting the exigency were suggested.

The most feasible, it would appear, is to conduct small clubs in a co-operative way. The conduct of affairs to be cared for by an employed manager, whose interest to make an economical home should be personal as that of other members of the club.

And the expenses to be controlled by the vote of all the club members. Whether such a home could be successful and happy for all concerned is an open question. The self-evident fact in this situation seems to be that women should not be forced to labor for non-supporting wages.

How to secure a just remuneration for their service remains to be demonstrated. Men have solved this question by uniting in protective unions. Are women to be forced into similar combinations in hope of securing the just value of their work?

KATE BOND,  
*Chairman.*

## PROVIDENT RELIEF FUNDS.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....		\$22,689.09
Waldorf Astor .....	\$250.00	
Otto T. Bannard.....	100.00	
"Cash F" .....	4,000.00	
"Cash R" .....	2,000.00	
George L. Cheney.....	100.00	
Harvey Fisk and Sons.....	100.00	
H. B. H.....	500.00	
Miss L. Parsons.....	180.00	
Havens Relief Fund.....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$8,230.00
Income from U. C. B. Maintenance Fund.....		\$1,500.00
Sale of antiques.....		286.00
C. O. S. unexpended relief balances.....		438.00
Refunds .....		260.15
Payments on account of loans.....		220.00
Interest .....		856.23
		<hr/>
		\$34,479.47

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For General Relief.....	\$11,466.90	
For fuel .....	1,399.92	
Loans .....	898.00	
Salaries .....	176.50	
	<hr/>	\$13,941.32
Balance on hand September 30, 1906..		\$20,538.15

STATEMENT OF MONEYS EXPENDED FOR RELIEF AS  
INTERMEDIARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Through the ten district offices.....	\$36,187.31
By the Application Bureau in behalf of homeless persons under care of the Society*.....	1,032.88
By the Investigating Bureau.....	9,012.83
By the Committee on Mendicancy.....	2,249.06
Through the Central Office.....	4,505.31
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$52,987.29

\*One-half of the total shown in the report of the Joint Application Bureau,  
(See page 72.)





# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

## CURRENT FUND ACCOUNT.

### Receipts

Balance on hand, October 1, 1905:	
For General Work.....	\$1,942.98
“ Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	1,084.35
“ School of Philanthropy.....	9,704.40

For General Work:	
Contributions.....	\$75,614.85
Less donation in trust for Edgewater Creche.....	200.00

For Tenement House Committee	\$75,414.85
For Salary and expenses of district nurse	2,157.06
Income from Permanent Funds.....	648.48
Income from United Charities Building..	7,312.12
Income from rents.....	1,800.00
Interest on bank balances.....	1,940.00
Miscellaneous.....	210.65
Loan.....	503.79
	12,000.00

For Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis:	
Contributions.....	\$3,686.00
Sale of publications.....	374.81
Loan.....	1,000.00

For School of Philanthropy:	
Income from Kennedy Endowment Fund.	\$11,250.00
Registration Fees.....	1,640.25
Donations for Scholarships.....	530.00
Extension course of lectures.....	175.00
Interest on bank balances.....	296.04

\$133,670.28

### Disbursements.

Expenses of General Work. (See Schedule A, Page 111.)	
School of Philanthropy. (See Schedule B, Page 112).....	
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis (See Schedule C, Page 112).....	
Fresh air work.....	\$12,731.73
Repayment of loan 1904-5.....	
Interest on loans.....	
Loan to Charities Publication Committee.....	
Balance on hand, September 30, 1906:	
General Fund.....	\$2,476.93
Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	320.71
School of Philanthropy.....	10,060.70

12,867.34

\$133,670.28

## SCHEDULE A.—GENERAL WORK.

## Central Office Expenses :

Salaries and wages.....	\$15,085	01	
Auditor.....	240	00	
Postage and telegrams.....	1,677	73	
Telephones.....	570	22	
Printing and stationery.....	2,309	70	
Outfit and furniture.....	443	49	
Traveling expenses and carfare.....	390	61	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	724	96	
Repairs.....	71	95	
Charities Publication Committee.....	3,030	00	
Special Employment Bureau.....	633	65	
			<hr/> \$25,177 32

## Committee on Social Research :

Salaries.....		\$1,359	55	
Printing, postage, etc.....	\$354	70		
Less sales publications.....	68	83	285	87
				<hr/> 1,645 42

## Library (see also Schedule B):

Salaries.....	\$588	20		
Supplies....	143	99		
				<hr/> 732 19

## Mendicancy Department :

Salaries and wages.....	\$3,341	25		
Printing and stationery.....	309	43		
Postage and telegrams.....	42	90		
Carfares and petty expenses.....	663	47		
				<hr/> 4,357 05

## Registration Bureau :

Salaries and wages.....	\$8,523	77		
Postage.....	228	40		
Printing and stationery.....	909	73		
Carfares and petty expenses .....	211	47		
Outfit.....	1,356	60		
				<hr/> 11,229 97

## Investigation Department :

Salaries and wages.....	\$9,673	80		
Postage.....	121	97		
Visitors' carfares.....	986	76		
				<hr/> 10,782 53

Forward..... \$53,924 48

Forward.....		\$53,924 48
Joint Application Bureau:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$3,202 01	
Printing and stationery.....	129 64	
Postage.....	101 60	
Carfares and petty expenses.....	196 48	
		<hr/> 3,629 73
Expenses of District Committees:		
Salaries of agents and assistants.....	\$17,148 38	
Rents.....	3,408 00	
Carfares and petty expenses.....	1,689 28	
Agents in training.....	1,039 50	
Printing, stationery and postage.....	586 97	
Telephones.....	399 97	
Outfit and repairs.....	78 55	
		<hr/> 24,350 65
Salary and expenses of trained nurse.....		683 25
Tenement House Committee.....		1,768 66
		<hr/> \$84,356 77

#### SCHEDULE B.—SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

Salaries.....	\$5,803 16
Printing, stationery and postage.....	1,034 19
Expenses of lectures.....	2,803 53
Scholarships.....	2,703 50
Outfit.....	105 45
Advertising.....	164 40
Rent.....	110 00
Special Investigation.....	88 05
Books for Library.....	457 17
Petty expenses.....	256 54
	<hr/> \$13,525 99

#### SCHEDULE C.—COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$2,421 46
Printing and stationery.....	1,192 33
Postage.....	665 48
Stereopticon at lectures.....	127 30
Exhibition expenses.....	1,095 35
Physicians' salary at Gouverneur Clinic.....	80 00
Petty expenses.....	242 53
	<hr/> \$5,824 45











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FROM  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
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LIBRARY  
PENNA. SCHOOL OF  
SOCIAL WORK



